

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 377.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
St. Gravenhage	900	Do.	Sydney	26 Feb.
Others	860	C. A. Fechtters	Do.	24 Feb.
Isabella	300	E. Lyle	Melbourne	4 Feb.
Barrend Willem	1100	T. W. Retgers	Do.	9 Feb.
Erasmus	738	H. F. Scharper	Do.	14 Feb.
Konig Willem II.	1065	Do.	Do.	26 Feb.
Albemarle	1000	V. F. Trivett	Port Phillip & Sydney	5 Mar.
Hanover	1600	W. Henry	Port Phillip	21 Mar.
Browershaven	600	P. Janzen	Geelong	12 Feb.
Jacobus	450	Do.	Do.	24 Feb.
Pantalon	400	M. Rimmerson	Adelaide	9 Feb.
President Ram	600	Do.	Do.	14 Feb.
Abberton	500	J. Larmont	Hobart Town	7 Feb.
Emile	500	Do.	Do.	28 Feb.
Margaret	350	T. Pelley	Launceston	1 Mar.

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch-st.



STEAM to AUSTRALIA, per "AUSTRALIAN."

This fine, well-known, Clyde-built steam-ship, 1,400 tons, and 300-horse power, WILLIAM HOSEASON, R.N., Commander, will be despatched from London on Saturday, the 19th February, and from Plymouth on the 23rd. As nearly all her tonnage is engaged, early written application is necessary. To engage passage, and for further particulars, apply to CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17, Gracechurch-street, agent to the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

TO CHRISTIAN EMIGRANTS.



TO follow the "WOODSTOCK," the splendid fast-sailing, frigate-built ship, "FRANCIS RIDLEY," is expected to sail about the 20th of February for PORT PHILLIP. A number of Christian families going by this really beautiful ship will be happy to be joined by others of similar views.

Prospectuses to be had of Mr. MACMINN, 22, Jamaica-street, Commercial-road East, by enclosing two postage stamps.

\* \* The "Francis Ridley" has been purchased by the present owner expressly for this occasion.

AUSTRALIA.



R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf,

Belvedere-road, Lambeth, has a fast-sailing, first-class ship, in first-rate condition, 204 register, will carry 300 tons, dead weight. He proposes taking only Eight or Ten Cabin Passengers, and none but such as are of good moral character. He intends partly to load her himself, and would be glad to meet with passengers who will take a portion of freight. This is an opportunity for passengers not often to be met for health, comfort, safety, and economy, as she will no doubt deliver alongside, not drawing thirteen feet water. It is proposed to send her early in March. For particulars of passage and freight apply as above.

100 FARMERS WANTED.

TO EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS.



FOR SALE, 170,000 ACRES of

LAND in the beautiful and fertile Valley of Neuces, Western Texas. The quality of the soil, for all purposes, cannot be surpassed, and the climate is of unequalled salubrity. The Hon. H. L. Kinney, the Proprietor, has authorized the undersigned to offer to Emigrants the following liberal terms, namely, to families actual settlers, he will sell 100 acres of land, at eight shillings per acre; two shillings per acre to be paid to the agents in London, and the balance for the land to be paid in Texas in ten years. A less quantity of land may be had. The Proprietor is the largest breeder of stock in the United States, which enables him to supply settlers with any number upon the most reasonable terms. A number of respectable English farmers are now settling on the property, and the whole tract has been carefully examined by a resident practical Scotch farmer and horticulturist, and pronounced to be of one uniform quality and of the best description. Mechanics' wages from 24 to 3 dollars per diem. Circulars, stating particulars, gratis; if by post, two postage stamps must be enclosed. For six stamps a pamphlet on Texas will be sent free.

H. Moss and Co., Sole Agents for the Proprietor, 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.

BURGLARY PREVENTED FOR

HALF-A-CROWN.—BIDDELL'S THIEF DETECTORS, having prevented several daring attempts at robbery, are highly recommended to the Magistrates; they give a regulated alarm, and the door or window still secure to entrance. No one who values life or property should be without one. The size of a mouse, with the strength of an elephant; to judge of their merit see their effect.—Price 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. each; and box alarms, 6d.

To be had of all Ironmongers, &c., throughout the Kingdom, and of the Patentees, 33, GREAT SUTTON-STREET, CLERKENWELL. Ornamental Iron and Figure Casters, and General Founders and Manufacturers in all Metals. Sole Makers of the Patent Metal Picture and other Frames, the most durable and cheapest in existence.

N.B.—A liberal discount to Merchants and Shippers.

Also an opportunity for a Capitalist who has time on his hands.

MR. E. HUNTSMAN, Baker, of 155, High Holborn, London, is in want of a YOUNG MAN, about 16 or 17 years old, as Shopman. One acquainted with the business, and a member of a Christian Church, preferred.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Steady, Active YOUNG MAN, as JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Apply, stating Age, Salary, and Reference, to Mr. H. ROBERTS, Draper, &c., Nailsworth, near Stroud.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining an Engagement as JUNIOR TEACHER: she is well qualified for the general routine of an English Education.

Address, S. D., care of Mr. Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London.

TO GENTLEMEN ENGAGED DURING THE DAY.

A GOOD DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR (furnished) may be had in a respectable Private Family for Fourteen Shillings per week; another Bedroom can be had, if wanted, for a moderate charge, and Partial Board, if required.

Address, A. Z., Peggot's Library, Kennington-common.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, residing in a healthy locality, a short distance from Town, is desirous of receiving one or two little Girls to Board and Educate, and who would receive all the comforts of Home. She would be able to devote her whole time and attention to them.

Address, H. B., Mr. Plummer's, Chemist, High-st., Peckham.

PROPOSED ENGLISH CHAPEL - BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE gratefully acknowledge numerous and satisfactory replies to the Circular addressed to Ministers and other friends of the denomination, on the above subject. They respectfully remind those gentlemen who have not replied, that their communication will be esteemed a favour, and will furnish information that may materially assist in the proposed Conference at Derby, on Wednesday, March 9th, for the formation of the Society. Such further replies will be in time if forwarded by the 12th inst.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 10 Vic. c. xxxv.

EDINBURGH ..... 26, St. Andrew-square.  
LONDON ..... 126, Bishopsgate-street.

To secure the Advantage of this Year's Entry, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Society's Agencies, on or before 1st March.

ROB. CHRISTIE, Manager.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposals may be had free, on application at the Society's Offices, 126, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Cornhill), London.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

\* \* Medical Referees paid by the Society.

PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR THE RAGGED POOR OF SPITALFIELDS DISTRICT.

THE HAMLET of MILE-END NEW-TOWN.

TOWN is inhabited by a very large population of the poorest classes. It has been proposed to erect for their use, in the most necessitous locality, a place for public worship. Freehold ground and cottages have been obtained, and the committee are taking steps to carry out the proposed object. The property is vested in the hands of trustees; and the following contributions, amongst others, have been received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Grafton	50	0	0
Sir James Tyler, Knt.	50	0	0
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.	20	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	10	0
His Grace the Duke of Manchester	5	5	0
The Trustees of the late W. Coward, Esq., by the Rev. T. Binney	20	0	0
W. Greig, Esq.	10	10	0
S. Gurney, Esq.	10	10	0
H. E. Gurney, Esq.	10	10	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	10	0
Rev. W. Tyler	10	0	0
Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	10	10	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	10	0
Barclay, Esq.	10	0	0
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0

Various other amounts have been received from lay friends; and the following ministers have expressed their sympathy with the movement by contributions and otherwise:—

Rev. J. Viney	2	2	0
— Woodhouse	1	1	0
Dr. Burder	1	1	0
A. Good	1	1	0
R. Ashton	1	1	0
Dr. Cox	1	1	0
T. E. Williams	1	1	0
— Unwin	0	10	0
D. Katterns	0	10	0
Dr. Tidman	0	10	0
H. Townley	0	10	0
D. West	0	10	0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., Lombard-street; William Greig, Esq., Whitehart-court, Lombard-street; Rev. W. Tyler, Pine House, Holloway; and at the Office of this Paper.

Mr. T. B. SMITHIES, 3, Cambridge-terr., Islington, Hon. Secs.  
J. A. MERRINGTON, Upper Clapton,

A VACANCY occurs in an Old Established Concern in the Country (fifty miles from Town), for a highly respectable and intelligent Youth, as an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING, BOOKSELLING, and STATIONERY Businesses. He will be required to conform to the regulations of a religious home, where no intoxicating beverages are used.

Apply to "ROWLAND HILL, High-street, Bedford."

COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—On

TUESDAY, the 8th of FEBRUARY, a MEETING will be held at the SOCIETY OF ARTS, when a short paper will be read, and a discussion invited, on the propositions of the Postage Association. A large number of Members of Parliament and gentlemen connected with the commercial interest are expected to attend. A Local Committee, which will consist of gentlemen of the highest standing in the City of London, is now in course of formation, to assist the Council of the Association in its labours. The names of all the members will shortly be published; but we may mention, in the meantime, that the following gentlemen have already agreed to join the Committee:—Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., George Moffatt, Esq., M.P., T. A. Mitchell, Esq., M.P., Samuel Gurney, Jun., Esq., Thomas Hankey, Jun., Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, T. H. Brooking, Esq., Ingram Travers, Esq., and J. D. Powles, Esq.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

THE MILTON DINNER.

THIS DINNER to "Members of Parliament recognising the Principles of Evangelical Nonconformity," is fixed to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of February, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street. Dinner on the Table at half-past Five o'clock precisely.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Fifteen Members of Parliament have already intimated their intention of being present at this Dinner.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at the temporary Office of the Club, or of any of the Stewards.

LIST OF STEWARDS.

Anglesea.	Richard Davies, Esq.	Josiah Conder, Esq.
Ashton-under-Lyne.	James Lees, Esq.	Charles Curling, Esq.
Bath.	Edward Hancock, Esq.	R. S. Dixon, Esq.
Biggleswade.	Blyth Foster, E	W. Edwards, Esq.
Birmingham.	W. Middlemore, Esq.	J. T. Emmett, Esq.
Bolton.	William Morgan, Esq.	Joshua Field, Esq.
Boston.	William Hinners, Esq.	C. J. Foster, Esq., LL.D.
Bradford.	J. Noble, Esq.	John Green, Esq.
Bradford.	Titus Salt, Esq.	B. Hanbury, Esq.
Brigholth.	Samuel Smith, Esq.	J. J. Hubbard, Esq.
Bristol.	J. B. Grierson, Esq.	J. Johnston, Esq.
Cardiff.	H. O. Wills, Esq.	G. T. Kemp, Esq.
Chelmsford.	W. D. Wills, Esq.	Thomas Mann, Esq.
Chesham.	H. S. Foster, Esq.	T. Piper, Jun., Esq.
Chichester.	John Batchelor, Esq.	Charles Reed, Esq.
Chilmark.	John Copeland, Esq.	H. Roberts, Esq.
Chorley.	Isaac Perry, Esq.	Henry Hunt, Esq.
Colchester.	W. C. Wells, Esq.	T. C. Savill, Esq.
Dublin.	W. Tice, Esq.	Isaac Sewell, Esq.
Edinburgh.	J. S. Barnes, Esq.	C. Shephard, Esq.
Farnham.	John Chaplin, Esq.	W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.
Gloucester.	John Purser, Esq.	T. Spalding, Esq.
Glasgow.	Thomas Russell, Esq.	E. Swaine, Esq.
Greenwich.	John Sinkins, Esq.	H. Thompson, Esq.
Halsbury.	W. F. Paton, Esq.	John Thwaites, Esq.
Hammersmith.	W. V. Ellis, Esq.	William Tyler, Esq.
Huddersfield.	T. Nicholson, Esq.	W. Walker, Esq.
Kingsbridge.	T. B. Trotter, Esq.	George Wilson, Esq.
Leeds.	D. W. Wire, Esq., Alderman	F. J. Wood, Esq., LL.D.
Leicester.	J. Crossley, Esq.	Macclesfield.
London.	W. Willans, Esq.	Joseph Wright, Esq.
Manchester.	Richard Peek, Esq.	Manchester.
Newport, Monmouthshire.	Edward Baines, Esq.	W. Armitage, Esq.
Norwich.	Thomas Burnley, Esq.	J. Sidebottom, Esq.
Nottingham.	Alderman Nunneley	J. Simpson, Esq.
Reading.	Henry Bateman, Esq.	Newport, Monmouthshire.
Sheffield.	C. Bennett, Esq.	T. B. Batchelor, Esq.
Southampton.	F. Bennock, Esq.	Norwich.
Stockport.	H. Bidgood, Esq.	James Colman, Esq.
Stoke-on-Trent.	B. Boothby, Esq.	Nottingham.
Stroud.	P. Broad, Esq.	Richard Birkin, Esq.
Sunderland.	Joseph Brown, Esq.	William Felkin, Esq.
Taunton.	James Carter, Esq.	T. Herbert, Esq.
Worcester.	T. M. Challis, Esq.	Plymouth.
York.	J. Churchill, Esq.	Alfred Rooket, Esq.
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		St. Ives.
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		Sheffield.
		Robert Leader, Esq.
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		Southampton.
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		Stockport.
		Thomas Eskridge, Esq.
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		John Ridgway, Esq.
		Stroud.
		W. Barnard, Esq.
		S. S. Marling, Esq.
		Sunderland.
		W. H. Michael, Esq.
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		T. Thompson, Esq.
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		Richard Padmore, Esq.
		York.
		George Leeman, Esq.

JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

Office of the Milton Club, 35, Ludgate-hill.

ORIGINAL



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISS COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, DRURY FRAMES, WARE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TURENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

**SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY** (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Do, 2nd size.....	5 10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

## JUBILEE OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

PRESIDENT—W. B. GURNEY, Esq.

TREASURER—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

**ON** the 13th of JULY, 1853, the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will have completed its FIFTIETH YEAR. It is proposed to celebrate the event by the Erection of a suitable building (the cost of which is estimated at TEN THOUSAND POUNDS) for the following purposes:—

- 1st. To provide accommodation for the Libraries of circulation and reference, which are now made use of by nearly 700 teachers, at a Nominal Subscription of 1s. per annum.
- 2nd. To accommodate the classes which meet weekly to prepare the lessons to be taught on the following Lord's-day.
- 3rd. To enable the teachers of London to meet for occasional conference, or to receive instruction by means of Lectures.
- 4th. To secure enlarged space for the increasing business of the Union.

The Surplus of the Subscriptions will be applied in Aiding in the erection of School-rooms throughout the country.

The following sums have already been subscribed:—

Already advertised.....	£1,168 3 6
Joseph Gurney.....	10 10 0
Mr. Smith.....	10 10 0
Mr. Altham.....	5 5 0
Rev. Dr. Reed.....	5 5 0
Rev. W. Tyler.....	5 5 0
C. Tyler, Esq.....	5 5 0
G. Tyler, Esq.....	5 5 0
F. Clark, Esq.....	5 5 0
George Offer, Esq.....	5 5 0
Mr. Denoy.....	5 5 0
Mr. Amos.....	1 1 0
Mr. Gray.....	1 0 0

W. H. WATSON,  
P. JACKSON,  
R. LATTER,  
W. GROSER, } Secretaries.

Subscriptions will be received at the Depository, 60, Paternoster-row, London, or may be paid to the Sunday-school Union Jubilee Account, at Messrs. Hankey and Co's, Bankers, 7, Fenchurch-street, London.

\* \* Post-office orders to be payable to Robert Latter.

## PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

**A PUBLIC MEETING** of the Members and Friends of the Protestant Alliance was held on January 25th, in Exeter Hall.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Marsh.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by T. Chambers, Esq., M.P.; seconded by R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.; supported by the Rev. W. W. Champneys and the Earl of Cavan:—

1. That it has been the desire and prayer of the church of Christ in all ages, "That God's way may be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations;" that to the attainment of this end, the free circulation of the Bible, and the preaching of the gospel, are the appointed means; to forbid the use of which means is to obstruct the progress of Christ's kingdom, and to deprive man of his highest privilege; that it is, therefore, with mingled feelings of regret and indignation, that this meeting has learned that there are at this moment many Christians immured in the dungeons of Tuscany, under no other charge than that of reading and distributing those holy Scriptures "which are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith that is in Christ Jesus."

Proposed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; seconded by Sir Harry Verney, Bart.; and acknowledged, on the part of the Deputations to Florence, by Captain Trotter:—

2. That this meeting desires gratefully to acknowledge the efforts which have been made by the Earls of Roden and Cavan, and Captain Trotter, and by the foreign members of the late deputation to Tuscany, to obtain a remission of the sentence passed on Francesco and Rosa Madiai; and, having now seen the fruitlessness of any appeal to the humanity or the justice of the Tuscan Government, it authorizes a memorial to be signed by the Chairman, and presented to her most gracious Majesty, praying that, if that Government should continue to disregard the intercessions of the Protestant States of Europe, her Majesty will be pleased to take into consideration the propriety of discontinuing all diplomatic relations with a Court which could thus show itself indifferent alike to the dictates of humanity, and to the claims of international friendship and courtesy.

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Anderson; and seconded by Josiah Ooster, Esq.:—

3. That, regarding the late proceedings in Tuscany as indicative of the real character of Popery in its dominant condition, and as furnishing the fullest disproof of all those representations that its character has been ameliorated, by which the British people have been deluded for many years past,—this meeting renews its protest against all national encouragement of a system so adverse to the commands of God, and so injurious to the best interests of man. Especially it adopts petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the discontinuance of the endowment of Maynooth College; and for the enactment of some provision which shall secure the due inspection and proper regulation of all nunneries and convents within the United Kingdom.

Proposed by Admiral Vernon Harcourt; and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Steane:—

4. That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his able conduct as Chairman on this occasion.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Hon. Sec.  
CHARLES GIBERNE, Sec.

Protestant Alliance Office, 9, Serjeant's-Inn,  
Fleet-street, London, Jan. 26, 1853.

## PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT,

4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints. Delivered free. Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores.

PORT and SHERRY, from 30s. per dozen; CHAMPAGNE, 43s. per dozen.

Address, WOOD and WATSON, 16, Clement's-lane, City.

## EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

**THE MISSES MIALI**, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS after the Christmas Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The studies of the School will be resumed on Monday, January 24th.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Murrell, and Rev. J. Smeedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their Brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1st MARCH.

## SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 10 Vict., c. xxxv.

EDINBURGH..... 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE.

LONDON..... 126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Sums Assured exceed..... £3,780,000

The Annual Revenue exceeds..... 140,000

And the Accumulated Fund..... 690,000

Large Additions have been made to Policies. For example, a Policy for £1,000, dated 1st March, 1852, becoming a claim after payment of the Premium in the present year, would receive £1,514, and Policies of later date in proportion.

**POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.**—The Directors have arranged that Policies may, under certain conditions, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, after being of five years' endurance, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of extra Premium for such travelling or residence.

The next Triennial Allocation takes place on 1st March, 1853, when an additional Bonus will be declared.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

\* \* Medical Referees paid by the Society.

Forms of Proposal, and all other information, may be had free, on application at the Society's Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

## CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

**EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.**—The Assured may reside in most parts of the world, without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium.

**MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, without trenching on the amount made by the regular business, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample Proprietary Capital—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to **£850,000**, and the Income exceeds **£138,000** per Annum.

**CREDIT SYSTEM.**—On Policies for the whole of Life, one-half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

**LOANS.**—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

**BONUSES.**—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years.

**PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that, if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The Books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

**APPLICATION OF BONUSES.**—The next and future Bonuses may be either received in Cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.

**NON-PARTICIPATING.**—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

**PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are *Indisputable* except in cases of fraud.

**INVALID LIVES** may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

**POLICIES** are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

**PREMIUMS** may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within *fourteen* Months.

The Accounts and Balance-Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of *Persons desirous to assure*.

A copy of the last Report, with a Prospectus and forms of Proposal, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or will be forwarded free by addressing a line to

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, GREAT RUMELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

## OIL AND CANDLES, CHEAPEST AND BEST.

**GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SONS** invite particular attention to their FRENCH COLZA OIL at 4s. 6d. per gallon, genuine as imported; their ROYAL WAX and SPERM CANDLES at 11s. 6d. for 12lbs. weight; and their TRANSPARENT WAX, at 15s. 6d., give a most brilliant and economical light; for cash on delivery.

GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SONS, OIL MERCHANTS, &c., 127, HIGH HOLBORN, and 149, REGENT-STREET.

## TO THE HEADS OF THE NATION.

**HEADS OF HAIR.**—R. BECK is now manufacturing the most superior HEAD-DRESSES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, upon an entirely New Construction. R. B. has for years paid the strictest regard to fitting the Head, and studying the style and figure of the wearer, requisites too often lost sight of by the ordinary Wigmakers; and without which the false head-dress is immediately detected. They have likewise the great advantage of being only feather-weights; neither shrinking nor expand; nor will they lose colour, or change in any climate. R. B. does not profess to be one of the seemingly cheap Wigmakers in London, as such persons truly make Wigs; but he does profess that the prices are such for the article supplied, that will in the end be found the most economical.

R. BECK, Removed from Cheapside to 4, OLD JEWRY.

## RARE IMPORTATION OF GREEN TEA.

**THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY** GREEN TEA ever imported into England is now on show at our Warehouses, No. 8, King William-street, City. It is in appearance most curious, in quality most excellent, in flavour delicious, is warranted perfectly free from any colouring matter, whatever, and is, indeed, the perfection of Green Tea. Price, 8s. 8d. and 6s. per pound.

## PHILLIPS and COMPANY,

TEA IMPORTERS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

The BEST IMPERIAL SOUCHONG TEA is now only 4s. per lb.; the BEST PLANTATION COFFEE, 1s. per lb.; the BEST MOCHA COFFEE, 1s. 4d. per lb. Tea or Coffee, to the value of 40s., sent carriage free to any part of England.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, January 29, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.....	£375,777 8 7	£5,672 19 8	£381,450 8 3
Shares issued.....	44,420	690	45,056

Shares drawn during the week:—20,904, 15,195, 2,160, 26,078, 43,964, 18,472, 27,725, 37,931, 15,650, 32,635, 37,801, 29,838, 3,663, 40,313, 12,252, 35,813, 7,858, 5,040, 15,475, 24,766, 17,293, 43,533, 12,437, 937, 26,161, 3,600, 10,241, 37,900, 34,332, 31,134, 10,739, 13,253, 17,251, 34,547, 28,724, 38,349, 21,993, 39,541, 20,677, 32,495, 2,942, 985, 40,507, 23,131, 24,754, 19,627, 13,557, 25,843, 23,464, 38,305, 11,934, 35,339, 9,914, 30,586, 519, 35,562, 8,719, 18,709, 1,221, 23,387, 26,973, 44,649, 19,111, 4,974, 18,052, 21,127, 16,940, 2,097, 25,854, 6,167, 16,296, 3,558, 18,345, 11,479, 30,056, 25,987, 31,719, 1,690, 24,209, 22,553, 6,752, 8,063, 41,507, 16,990, 26,232, 18,595, 5,488, 42,506, 38,241, 32,440, 14,039, 17,594, 19,905, 3,264, 4,947, 14,359, 42,241, 39,352, 33,794, 30,455, 1,611, 8,612, 11,862, 20,236, 5,772, 7,659, 34,377, 29,110, 36,384, 22,456.

The shares numbered 22,995, 33,210, 6,777, 27,255, 6,153, 27,397, 21,940, 14,077, 29,858, 9,301, 31,854, 12,776, 28,967, 41,754, 36,963, 4,223, 32,470, and 7,872 were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

## COUGHS, COLDS, and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, are Instantly Relieved and Effectually Cured by

BRODIE'S PECTORAL TABLETS,

which have for years triumphantly borne the severest test of public opinion, and upon that alone have won their way to pre-eminence, until now universally acknowledged to be the most effectual, safe, and speedy remedy ever offered to the world for that large class of disease which affects the pulmonary organs.

Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by S. POULTON, Chemist, 2, London-street, Reading (sole manufacturing agent); and by all Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Upper Clapton, 28th May, 1850.

"Sir,—I have found your Lozenges (Brodie's Pectoral Tablets) more efficacious than any, either in town or country. They have removed a troublesome cough, under which I laboured for three months, and materially assisted me in my public work. Most cordially I recommend them to all my friends.

Yours, &amp;c.,

(Rev.) J. DEAN.

"Mr. S. Poulton, Chemist, Reading."

BRODIE'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,

which are under the immediate sanction of, and much recommended by, the Faculty, will be found the safest and best Medicine in all complaints arising from diseases of the liver and derangement of the bilious system (the fruitful source of most of the ailments in the human body), manifested in the form of Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Worms, Gout, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., in all of which diseases, a few doses of these invaluable pills will relieve, and in most cases produce a speedy cure.

In boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 377.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE FEAST BEFORE THE FRAY.

WE beg to call the attention of our friends to an advertisement appearing in our columns of to-day, announcing a public dinner to be given on Wednesday, February 16, at the London Tavern, to "members of Parliament recognising the principles of Evangelical Nonconformity." We are anxious to guard against a mistake into which some of our readers might fall, in consequence of the terms in which the announcement has been made, that this is, in any sense, a Milton Club dinner. It has no reference whatever to that organization, and the only connexion between the one and the other is the fact, that the Club committee has been a voluntary executive in carrying out the necessary arrangements. In all other respects, the festivity will have its own independent significance.

Now a public dinner is a thoroughly *English* mode of celebrating an event, or of commencing an undertaking—there can be no doubt of that. Whether the "custom is more honoured i' th' breach than the observance," some folk are inclined to question. We frankly confess that we are not of the number. We believe that men have bodies as well as souls—that the two are very intimately associated—and that the reflex influence of the one upon the other is far more powerful than superficial observers are apt to imagine. We lay no great stress upon the satisfaction of the stomach—though that is not to be despised as a thing of no consequence, as every one will admit who closely watches and contrasts the play of his own temper an hour before, and an hour after, dinner. Much less do we set store on any artificial stimulus to the nervous energies. Meat and drink are but the conditions to something far better. The liberation of social sympathies, the interchange of courteous acts and expressions, the general commingling of good will, and the thaw of individual reserves, which invariably accompany a public repast, make up altogether a genial atmosphere for the budding forth of whatever kindliness and generosity a man may possess, and greatly aids the process of moral amalgamation. Accordingly, personal prejudices, antipathies, and shyness, originating frequently in nothing but want of acquaintance, or foolish fancies, never stand so good a chance of being routed as when marched up to the festive board. They must be uncommonly sturdy veterans to stand their ground there. They seldom do, however. More frequently, like ghosts at cock-crow, they "haste away," and leave the ground clear for the more amiable sentiments of our nature. The

thing is liable to abuse, undoubtedly, as all good things are—but Christian gentlemen are usually supposed to be under some self-control when the occasion calls for it.

The proposed dinner, we imagine, is primarily of a commemorative character—the return to Parliament of a number of gentlemen "recognising the principles of Evangelical Nonconformity" being the event. The restrictive epithet we regret—but, as we have before intimated, we are so deeply impressed with the necessity of *something* in the shape of union and co-operation, that we accept the decision of a majority, even where we could have wished it to have been otherwise. Limited as it is, however, we are anxious to lend it so far our support. The event to be celebrated is no trivial one. As an indication, it is a very important step in advance. As an earnest, it is even more impressive. Fifteen members of the House of Commons—the number announced by the advertisement as having already intimated their intention of being present—may seem but a handful in comparison of the whole House; but then only seven years ago scarcely a couple could have been found, associated with the evangelical Dissenting body. Why do we rejoice in their return? First, because they generally profess political and ecclesiastical opinions in which we concur. Secondly, because they are well able, and will, no doubt, be equally willing, to rescue Dissenting topics, and ideas, and principles, from the ignorant contempt with which they have been too frequently assailed in Parliament. And lastly, because we confidently hope that to the support of enlightened sentiments they will bring the steadfastness and earnestness of religious men. Sound views and a right spirit constitute a high qualification for legislative engagements—and if these are maintained and exhibited by these gentlemen, as they should be, during the present Parliament, we are not without sanguine expectations that at the next general election our popular constituencies will know how to value this class of representatives.

But, perhaps, we do not err in supposing that there may be another object contemplated in the proposed festivity, besides that of celebration. At any rate, we can perceive how it may be made to conduce to another. These honourable M.P.'s need bringing together in the presence of their respective friends. There cannot be a question that, to a very large extent, they think alike—there can be as little that the tenor of their thoughts will prove distasteful to a large majority in the Commons. As faithful men they will, of course, feel themselves bound, whenever suitable opportunities occur, to give expression to their thoughts and convictions—and as prudent men, they will see the necessity of taking counsel together, and acting, as much as may be, in concert. Unless they can adopt some common plan, and keep pretty close together, their influence will scarcely make itself felt, and their special duties will be tenfold more arduous than they need. We believe that almost without exception they intend to give themselves seriously to their senatorial labours. We are convinced that the slightest and simplest possible organization would suffice to keep them well acquainted with each other's views on all questions touching the interests of religious liberty—to secure stated mutual consultation—and to diffuse amongst them that cheerful courageousness which is best promoted by thoroughly harmonious action. Well, towards this consummation the commemorative dinner may greatly contribute. It will be as a pleasant preface to their serious work. It

will serve to take off the sharp edges of character which might else prevent their cordial co-operation. It will furnish an occasion for their commingling, perhaps for the first time, sentiments and sympathies. They will know each other somewhat better than before, when next they meet on the floor of the House—know more of each other's hearts. The feast will melt down the stiffness of reserve and ceremony. The men will approach each other more readily and confidentially on account of it. And hence, a first step will have been taken, and taken effectually, towards that friendly co-operation which is so essential to their comfort and success.

It should be borne in mind that very much, after all, of the fusion and amalgamation to be hoped for as the result of this dinner will depend upon the number and spirit of the company assembled. Their presence will supply the fire necessary to the completion of the process. Just in proportion to the interest evinced by Dissenters on such an occasion, will be the lively sense of responsibility, and the deep feeling of encouragement, excited in the bosoms of their invited guests. They will address themselves to their work, not the easiest or most agreeable under any circumstances, with greatly augmented confidence, for having been cheered on to it by a numerous body of friends. The impulse communicated to them by kindly hearts will be felt by them when called upon to face opposition and disdain. Let them not be dismissed to the battle-field of political strife coldly, as if it were a matter of little moment whether they fight or flee! Let it not seem to them as though they were left alone with their duty! But we do wrong to speak in a tone which may be taken to imply doubt. The ample list of stewards guarantees a noble gathering. Only, we are anxious that *our* friends should not be behindhand in displaying *their* sympathy. Many of them are more conversant with the fray than the feast—but we know that they are not the less inclined to help on the good cause when they can do it without the necessity of drawing upon their combativeness. We have never counted upon them in vain, even when we have urged them to self-sacrifice. Surely, we shall not fail when we invite them to an hour or two's self-indulgence.

It would be unseasonable further to extend these observations. In brief, then, we anticipate the proposed festivity with sanguine expectations—we hope and believe it will be turned to valuable account—and we earnestly desire that a goodly proportion of the gentlemen whom we shall meet on that occasion will be such as approve of, and sympathize with, what has been not inaptly designated "Out-and-out Dissenterism."

### SENTENCE ON DR. NEWMAN.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, judgment was delivered in the case of the Queen v. Newman. Lord Campbell said that the Court was of opinion that the rule for a new trial ought to be discharged, inasmuch as the defendant had not made out his plea of justification. It was necessary that the defendant should have made out all his charges to establish that plea. There were two pleas—the one of not guilty, and the other that of justification; and having failed in the latter, he could not, according to the 6th and 7th of Victoria, prove the other, and he must therefore be found guilty; so that the jury could not have returned any other verdict. The just measure of punishment was, however, by the Act of Parliament, left to the discretion of the Court. Where there was a conviction after a plea of justification, everything was left to the Court; and it was the duty of the Court to consider whether the plea of justification mitigated or aggravated the misconduct of the defendant; and also to see whether or not the libel



**MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—The anniversary of the March Sunday School Union was held on Wednesday last. The teachers and friends met in the morning for prayer; and in the afternoon, between five and six hundred children, belonging to the different schools, were assembled in the Independent chapel. The teachers and friends met again in the



Baptist chapel; nearly 400 partook of tea; and addresses were delivered by various ministers and friends.

**EIGNBROOK CHAPEL, HERFORD.**—The Rev. Thomas Nicholas, late of Stroud, has accepted an invitation from the Independent Church in this city, and enters on his stated labours the first Lord's-day in February.

**BLOM.**—On Wednesday, the 19th ult., the Rev. John Burke, "late of Alloa," was set apart to the pastoral office in the Independent church here.

## Correspondence.

### A RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your columns to caution the public against a religious impostor? Her real name, I believe, is Ann Williams, although she may find it convenient to assume another. She is a native of Wales, is Welsh in her accent, of ordinary stature, and rather long features; appears to be from 40 to 45 years of age; states that she is from the Forest of Dean, and a member of the Baptist church there; gives the name of the minister of that place as her referee; and makes free use of the names of other ministers also. To different religionists she will, no doubt, tell a different story. I write merely to put the public on their guard; to state that she is a most worthless and abandoned woman; and to say, that if any one will put her into the hands of the police, I will furnish the evidence for her prosecution.

Yours, &c.,

St. Ann's-street, Salisbury.

J. W. TODD.

### PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR THE RAGGED POOR OF THE SPITALFIELDS DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Referring to the advertisement in your columns, allow me to say a word or two on the above object.

The state of Spitalfields is not sufficiently known to the Christian public. The more it is explored, the more must it excite the sympathy of the Christian and philanthropist, on behalf of the thousands who live there, crowded together in its numerous streets.

Every effort made for the improvement of the people, renders more manifest the necessity of casting light into this region of gross darkness; and imposes on those who feel an interest in its condition, a responsibility to make known the state of the neglected and ignorant, in order to secure the adoption of means for their relief.

The hamlet of Mile-end New Town is the part of Spitalfields on which the above effort is intended more especially to bear. Its condition may be conjectured from the following statistics:—

"In 320 houses which were visited there were found 843 families, of whom about 100 adults could read, and 105 attended public worship.

"In another district, in 800 houses visited there were found 7,200 inhabitants, of whom 820 occasionally attended public worship. In these 800 houses were found 200 Bibles and 40 Testaments."

The ignorance of the people is almost beyond belief. It is as deep and entire as that of the heathen. They are literally "without God in the world." As one illustration among many which might be offered of this fact,—On one occasion, a woman, when asked whether she had a Bible, produced a copy of "Robinson Crusoe," which she called the Bible. She knew of no other.

When the people are asked why they do not attend a place of worship, their reply is usually, "We have no clothes fit to go in;" and there is no doubt that is true to a considerable extent; that is, they have no clothes fit for an assembly of respectable people.

These people must have a suitable place, where they may go and hear the gospel, free from sectarian peculiarities, and where they may feel at home and at ease. This is the object of the committee connected with the movement; and they earnestly implore the aid of their fellow-Christians in carrying it out.

In addition to the ignorance of the people, it may be mentioned as a stimulus to liberality and zeal, that a monastery has been lately erected in this district, for the accommodation of forty Romish priests, of whom there are many there already, chiefly foreigners.

It is easy to see how so ignorant a population will readily fall under the influence of these men, if some counteractive agency be not employed. We appeal, then, to our Protestant friends of every name, and ask them, in Christ's name, whether the members of that apostacy shall be permitted to beat us on Protestant English ground—the very ground, too, which the French refugees from Popish tyranny occupied many years ago.

Yours truly,

J. A. MERRINGTON.

Upper Clapton, January 31, 1858.

**THE RECTOR AND THE POOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, BLACKFRIARS.**—From the commencement of the recent festive season a series of entertainments have been given to the poor of this parish by the Rev. Joseph Brown, the rector. On Twelfth-night upwards of one hundred and fifty females from the workhouse, whose ages ranged from sixty to ninety years, were entertained as the guests of the rev. rector. On the Monday following, the boys from the Sunday, infant, and ragged schools, and on a subsequent evening, the girls from the same schools, numbering in all about seven hundred, were similarly entertained. On Tuesday in last week, the parents of these children, numbering about four hundred, assembled together, also by invitation of the rev. minister, when a performance of sacred music was given.

**A HOME THRUST.**—An amusing anecdote is told of the commander of one of the Indian steamers and General Godwin. The steamer "Mozuffu" had just arrived from Calcutta, when the little steamer "Mahanuddy" approached her, and a staff officer asked, "What news?" The answer given is said to have been, that "the old woman Godwin had been superseded, and that General Cheape had been appointed to the command in his room." The staff officer was the General himself!

## CHRISTIANITY AND SECULARISM.

The second night's discussion between the Rev. Brewin Grant and Mr. G. J. Holyoake, on Christianity and Secularism, was held on Thursday last, in Cowper-street schoolroom, City-road. As on the previous occasion, the building was densely crowded long before the commencement of the discussion; and the auditory manifested throughout the deepest interest in the arguments of the speakers.

Mr. Syme, Mr. Holyoake's chairman, being absent from town, his place was occupied by Mr. Richard Moore.

Mr. Holyoake opened the discussion by complaining of the personalities in which, he said, Mr. Grant had indulged on the previous evening. He urged that Secularists were, on the whole, as sincere, and led lives as blameless, as Christians, and deserved not the opprobrium which had been cast upon them. He then alluded to Mr. Grant's statement that men would be rewarded according to their deeds, contrasting it with his admission that he accepted the eleventh article of the Church of England, respecting justification by faith. Christian Secularism was, he said, but a mixture of faith and works, in which the works were hurtfully subordinate, and the premium was given to faith. It had been asked what secular duties the Scriptures contradicted. Solomon said, "Spare not the rod;" Secularism said, "Put the rod up." Christianity said, "Be content with your station;" Secularism said, "Endeavour to improve it." Christianity said, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness;" Secularism said, "Seek first the welfare and happiness of humanity, and the kingdom of a beneficent God and his righteousness ought to be included therein." Mr. Grant had argued that the Christian had double motives for the discharge of earthly duties. The additional motive—the hope of reward, or the fear of punishment—was both remote and vicious; a better motive was the inherent pleasure and dignity of well-doing, and the pain and discredit of evil. What a wilderness was the evangelical doctrine of motives! First you are told to attend to your moral duties; then you are told you cannot do anything unless God first disposes; then that whatever good works you perform will be of no avail unless you also believe; then, that you cannot believe unless God gives you grace to believe; then, that God will not give you this grace unless you ask him; and then, that you cannot ask him effectually unless you have the grace of faith, which is the very thing you have to ask for. Mr. Holyoake then briefly entered on the topic of the night—"Science the Providence of Man;" contending that human events transpired without the interference of any personal being, and that spiritual dependence might lead to material destruction. The lot of man, he said, certainly of the human race, was in his own hands, as he was surrounded by fixed laws. Science, the well-devised method of using nature, was the only available source of help to man, partial though it might be. If the natural philosopher judiciously compounded his chemicals, he would obtain a true result, whether he believed the elements were self-existent or not; the arithmetician whose divisor and dividend were correct, was in a fair way of obtaining an exact quotient, though he disbelieved the Thirty-nine Articles; a mechanic's institution built after the working rules of Cubitt or Peto would stand as firmly as a church built by Pugin; the Crystal Palace, built after the manner of Fox and Henderson, would not fall, though it should be opened on a Sunday. Mr. Holyoake concluded by reading some extracts from the late Rev. Sidney Smith against the doctrine of a particular providence.

Mr. Grant, alluding to Mr. Holyoake's argument with reference to the two classes of Scripture texts, secular and spiritual, said that the former were founded upon the latter, and the doctrines themselves were the basis of the practices. Mr. Holyoake, he said, had misapplied his Scripture quotations, and had failed to show that Christianity was opposed to the performance of any secular duty. It was not, however, on that account a matter of indifference which system we followed, for Christianity dealt with motives as well as with deeds. The only motive Secularism furnished was a narrow selfishness, which was not rectified by a reference to any higher tribunal. It took away the argument for "patient continuance in well-doing," telling us that we must reap here if we meant to reap at all. It had often been said in the *Reasoner*, that there were thousands of persons who would join the Secularists if there were no consequent civil and social disadvantages. Christ and the apostles and Christian martyrs bought our safety at a dearer rate. Christianity inspired man with a true heroism, of which Secularism knew nothing. Mr. Grant then critically examined Mr. Holyoake's proposition, "Science is the providence of life. Spiritual dependence may lead to material destruction." Material, he said, was that which could be appreciated by the senses; spiritual, that which could not. Was not dependence itself a spiritual act? We knew nothing of material things except from mental conclusions. In dealing with material objects, we had nothing to depend upon but what is spiritual, the processes of our own thoughts, which have continually to correct the impressions of sense. Matter itself, as used for that external substance whose qualities affect our senses, is (Mr. Grant argued) a spiritual suggestion to explain the basis of those qualities. Colour and sound, heat and cold, taste and smell, are sensations in us, not even qualities in objects. Matter itself is supplied mentally to account for phenomena. Our pursuit of science is a spiritual process, in which our dependence is upon the strictness of our observations and the accuracy of our deductions. In the case of matter we perceive qualities, and by a spiritual tendency imagine a substance, and then con-

vert all substances into the aggregate of nature, and then expand nature into a notional existence presiding over this aggregate, and then arrange events into different series, and call them laws. In all legitimate science, as well as in those embellishments wherein we personify or apostrophize nature, we see nothing but a systematic statement of inferences and conjectures, founded on the separate individual objects and occurrences. For as God creates outward nature man creates the inward nature called science, which is a spiritual product from the exercise of man's intellect on God's works. To abandon, therefore, spiritual dependence would be to abandon the only dependence possible to man.

Mr. Holyoake said it had been several times assumed that he was desirous to have Christianity entirely removed. This was an error; for although he accepted the words of the proposition, "removal of Christianity," &c., it was on the understanding that Mr. Grant meant by them, "wherein consists the superiority of Secularism over Christianity." His opposition was not to Christian truth, but to Christian error. He thought Mr. Grant had overlooked the main point in the discussion. What he (Mr. Holyoake) had been seeking to establish was, that to do well was sufficient for man, believe what he might—that good works alone ought to save him—that no just God would ever disown him if he did as well as he was able. What he (Mr. Holyoake) meant in his argument by science was, the methodized agencies at men's command, that systematized knowledge which enabled him to use the power of Nature for human benefit; and by spiritual dependence he meant application to heaven by prayers expecting that help would come. Secularists had no faith whatever in prayer. The belief that Providence interfered in all the little actions of men, referred all merit and demerit to bad and good fortune; causing the successful man to be always considered a good man, and the unhappy man an object of divine vengeance. This doctrine of theocracy placed an excessive power in the hands of the clergy, making the priest omnipotent. It had a tendency to check human exertion, and to prevent the employment of those secondary means of effecting an object which were at our disposal. To whatever extent Christians relinquished (with Sidney Smith) the doctrine of providential interference in the small things of life, they coincided with Secularists. If it was held that Providence did not interpose in the little actions of life—which little actions made up the sum of existence of the mass of mankind—Secularists could not be wrong in telling men to take care of themselves. Science was the providence of life. It was in vain that the miner descended into the earth with a prayer on his lips, unless he carried a Davy lamp in his hand. During a pestilence a hospital was of more value than a college of theologians. In the time of cholera, the physician, not the priest, was our best dependence. Was it asked what benefits would flow from Secularism? Why, the place of the Religious Tract Society might be supplied by a Scientific Tract Society; and our churches and chapels be converted into temples of science. Prayers quite as holy might ascend from the laboratory as from the vestry. Irish famines, poor houses, and assurance companies, were fast exploding the popular doctrine of trust in Providence. The nation was lately convulsed with horror at the fate of the "Amazon." There was not a wretch in the whole country whose slumbering humanity would not have been aroused in the presence of that calamity. Then it was that that noble and impatient thought of Miranda to Prospero, when she witnessed a shipwreck of another kind, leaped to the nation's tongue:—

"Had I been a god of any power, I would  
Have sunk the sea within the earth or e'er  
It should the good ship so have swallowed, and  
The frightened souls within her."

Mr. Morley said he understood that the words of the proposition were freely accepted on the part of Mr. Holyoake.

Mr. Holyoake said he accepted the words, but on the understanding that they were to have the signification he had mentioned.

Mr. Grant said the correspondence to be prefixed to the published report of the discussion would show how the matter stood with reference to the words of the proposition. Mr. Holyoake seemed to think that providence lay wholly in interference. The whole work of Nature was providence, and it interfered in everything, and ruled all things; and the fact of Nature being regular was one of the greatest blessings; for if fire did not always burn, and water always drown, we could never be certain of a single action in our lives. If Nature, however, was so wise, why did she not stop forth and stop the burning of the "Amazon?" If Mr. Holyoake had been there what would he have done? He would have read his second proposition,—"Science is the providence of man: spiritual dependence may lead to material destruction"—would that have put the flames out? Mr. Grant then further elaborated his argument, that material dependence was an impossibility. Secularists, he said, often appealed to reason for their chief dependence. But what was reason if it was not spiritual? It was not long or short, broad or narrow; it could not be appreciated by the senses—it was purely spiritual. It might be replied that they did not mean to speak so strictly of material and spiritual; but if so they were not in a position to advocate a new view of human nature and duty, which demanded the nicest philosophical accuracy. The science of society was spiritual. Any general improvement of the condition of mankind, socially, politically, religiously, must result from a careful examination of history, logical deductions from it, and a study of the nature of man and what was adapted to him. A fundamental mistake on these subjects—that is, a wrong idea—might lead to material destruction. Society and nature were matters on which we were spiritually to



speculate, and act on nothing but our conclusions. The same principle not only held good in the general, but was true of all individual actions and business pursuits. We act according to what seems pleasant or profitable, or conscientious, all originating in our thoughts. The new theory neither saved us from spiritual dependence, nor from material destruction; whilst it illustrated the real power of Christianity, which, saying little about physical forces, introduced those great thoughts of love towards God and man—those grand aspirations after a glorious destiny—those solemn considerations of responsibility, which are the great motive power of all improvement. While Secularism made such loud protestations about the importance of this life, Christianity quietly elevated it by the expectation of something more sublime. But what had Secularists done? They had conferred no secular benefit on the world, they had contributed nothing to science, while none had advanced it more than Christian authors and clergymen, and none possessed it so largely as Christian nations. Secularism was, therefore, a feast of promises in which its advocates were fruitful, but by which the world could not live. Mr. Grant concluded by stating that Secularists had failed in all the experiments they had hitherto made, and contending that no dependence should be placed in men who had succeeded in nothing they had undertaken.

Mr. Holyoake thought it unnecessary to go into the question of whether Christianity had done everything for the world. He thought, however, that he could make Mr. Grant responsible for many things done in the world in the name of Christianity which he would immediately disown—as, for instance, the present atrocious persecutions on the continent, the actors in which—who were as sincere and devout as Mr. Grant—defended their conduct by a reference to the Scriptures. It had been asked, what had Secularists done for science and progress? He might refer to Voltaire, whom Lamartine described as a benefactor of France; or to Paine, to whose pen America was said to owe more than to the sword of Washington. Scientific discoveries, however, properly speaking, could not be claimed by Christianity nor by Secularism; they were independent of either system, and took place on neutral ground. Mr. George Dawson, of Birmingham, had admitted that this country owed the demand for baths and washhouses and industrial homes to the agitation for Socialism. If Secularists had not succeeded in all their past schemes, as much credit, at least, was due to them as to those who never attempted anything of the kind. The advantage of the Secular doctrine was, that it turned human endeavours in the direction of substantial life, and diverted men from vain appeals to Heaven. Who was not weary of perpetual appeals to the God of Battles in the presence of the defeat of the most righteous causes? How was it that liberty was in chains if God interposed in human affairs? If the older doctrine were true—if our brother's blood still cried to God from the ground, the patriot would be released from the dungeon, and the tyrant would descend from the throne he had polluted; Poland would be free to-morrow, Mazzini would rule in Italy, and Napoleon III. would be again in exile. This doctrine of Divine interference was more seductive than any other. He once prayed in all the fervency of this same religion—he put up prayers to Heaven such as humanity, it seemed, could not fail to respond to—he saw those near and dear to him perishing around him, and he learned the secret he cared no longer to conceal, that man's dependence was upon his courage and his industry; and dependence upon Heaven there seemed to be none.

Mr. Grant asked what help Mr. Holyoake could give the persecuted Christians in Italy which Christians could not? He had said there were no consolations in religion; did he ignore those hopes which some cherished, though he might not believe in them? It was not the outward that was all a man's consolation; it was what he thought, whether he was mistaken or not. Were not the Madlairs in prison supported in their inward soul by the consolations of religion? How many of our forefathers had gone through fire, and suffered in jail, to purchase our liberties, because they were supported by looking to Him who gave unto them the recompense of reward? Mr. Grant referred to some statements of Mr. Holyoake's in the *Cabinet of Reason*, with a view to show that what he had formerly said contradicted his present arguments respecting a future life. What confidence, he asked, could we have in the boasted reason of men who went through so many developments? In what were we to follow them? Their belief two years ago? two months? one month? Did they believe in one another? Did one agree with himself six months together? No dependence could be placed on men whose opinions might be properly illustrated as dissolving views. The present attempt at infidelity was a healthful acknowledgment of past incompetence; this trying-again was a proof that they never succeeded before. Hitherto they attacked theology, now they affirmed science, though he thought it would be found that science was in existence before them. They entered into other men's labours, and then by those labours depreciated other men's principles. They had tried to prove there was no God, no soul, no future life; in this had failed, and now they said positively that there was a present life and a body, and that we must not have absolute spiritual dependence—a great discovery and invention on their part. Mr. Grant read some further extracts from Secularist publications, and briefly commented upon them.

The discussion was then adjourned to Thursday, February 3rd (to-morrow).

**AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.**—When Pope Adrian died, some grateful enemies of his Holiness raised a statue of his physician, Maccrata, and inscribed thereon, "Liberatori Patriæ"—"To the Liberator of his Country!"

REV. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A.

(From the *Weekly News*.)

This distinguished friend of every philanthropic effort died on Wednesday morning, at his residence at Notting Hill. He was one of those remarkable men whose vigorous intellects and decision of character leave upon the age in which they live the strong impress of their minds in favour of the great truths which they have believed and taught.

He was born October 14, 1796, at Derby, in which town his father kept a large commercial school. His father was an extremely upright and religious man. His mother, at the age of eighteen, attended the preaching of the Rev. John Wesley; and, to the age of eighty-five, she beautifully carried out in her daily life the principles she had imbibed from that good man. In October, 1816, the deceased went to St. John's College, Cambridge. In every college examination he was in the first class; and in the first year, besides the first-class prize, he obtained a prize for Latin themes. His course was that of progress; for in the examination of May, 1817, he was the twelfth in the first class; in the Christmas examination of this year he was the ninth, although an illness of four months had intervened, during which he was not allowed to open a book; in May, 1818, he was the fifth, and in the following examination he was the second in the first class of his college. In the Senate House he took his degree as ninth Wrangler in 1820; and soon afterwards obtained the prize given by the college to the Bachelor of Arts who passes the best examination in Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, &c. After taking pupils in college for one term, he was ordained deacon at Easter, 1820; and for a year and a half held the curacy of a small village in Norfolk, residing in the house of the country squire to whose son he was private tutor. In March, 1823, Mr. Spencer was elected fellow of St. John's College, and in March, 1826, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath—a living which he held nearly twenty-two years. He held his college fellowship six years and a half, and it ceased on his marriage in September, 1829. The parish of Hinton contained about seven hundred and thirty-seven inhabitants. There had been no resident clergyman; no parsonage house; no school, either Sunday or daily; and no institution whatever for the good of the people. Mr. Spencer, with the aid of his neighbours, erected a parsonage house, a national school, established a village library of several hundred volumes, a clothing club, introduced the allotment system, and obtained for each of about eighty labouring men a little field garden at the farmer's rent. Intemperance and pauperism prevailed to a great extent in the parish. About one hundred persons, including forty able-bodied men, were receiving parish pay; and the poor-rates were above £700 a-year, and on one occasion £1,000. This fact gave a character to Mr. Spencer's future career, which was chiefly devoted to the removal of pauperism and intemperance, and to the elevation of the labouring classes. On the first introduction of the British and Foreign Temperance Society into the city of Bath, he signed the pledge, and became one of the secretaries of the Bath Auxiliary. This was the old temperance society, of which the Bishop of London was the president. In September, 1839, he signed the further pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and formed a society in the village of Hinton. Meetings were held in the school-room, and an annual tea party on the lawn of the parsonage. But the great evil to overcome was pauperism, or the habit of living on parish pay, instead of depending on their own industry and forethought. After much effort, however, Mr. Spencer had the pleasure of seeing these idle paupers changed into diligent labourers; the poor-rates were reduced to £200 a-year; the farmers became more prosperous; the money that was once paid in poor-rates was now spent in wages of labour; wages became higher; a marked improvement took place in the behaviour of the labourers, and for the last ten years of Mr. Spencer's residence there were no paupers receiving out-door relief, and only four or five in the workhouse, and those either aged persons or young children. The efforts of Mr. Spencer were afterwards extended to other parishes. Hinton was incorporated with twenty-four parishes in the Bath Union; Mr. Spencer was unanimously elected guardian; in the first year, the guardians, knowing the great improvement which had been made in Hinton, elected him their chairman, and in that year the poor-rates were reduced from £19,000 to £11,000. In mere party politics, Mr. Spencer never took any interest; but in most of the great movements of the day in behalf of civil and religious freedom, he has been actively engaged. He was a member of the Anti-slavery Conference, was present at the first and last banquet of the Anti-corn-law League in Manchester, and was one of the four chairmen of the Conference of Ministers. He has written tracts on education, poor-laws, corn-laws, Church reform, extension of the suffrage, and temperance. In opposing ecclesiastical evils, he has, however, always declared his attachment to the Church of England, and his determination to remain in that church. He has never officiated in any other place, or in any other way, than as appointed by the laws of the Church, and, during the twenty-two years he resided in Hinton, he always experienced the most courteous conduct from the successive bishops of Bath and Wells. When, in September, 1847, he announced to his parishioners his intention to resign the living, they sent an address signed by the two churchwardens, the two overseers, and all the leading inhabitants, requesting him to reconsider his intention and to remain; but it was his wish to seek in London a larger sphere of usefulness. Since his residence in

London he has chiefly dedicated himself to the pulpit and the temperance platform; and in March, 1851, he was requested by the committee of vice-presidents of the National Temperance Society, who had been appointed to re-organize that institution, to accept the office of secretary, and also the editorship of the *National Temperance Chronicle*.

Mr. Spencer commenced his duties as editor of the *National Temperance Chronicle* in July, 1851. One of the first results was, that two other temperance magazines—viz., the *Midland Gazette* and the *Teetotal Times*—were incorporated with the *Chronicle*, and the circulation of the magazine at once rose to a height greater than had, perhaps, been experienced in the case of any other temperance periodical. The opinions of the press, as well as of all who have read the valuable articles in that magazine, are, that for moderation in tone, force of argument, and pleasing variety, they have surpassed all others that have been written by any known writer on temperance.

In the beginning of last year, he began to complain of the "giddiness in the head," and other painful feelings, which indicated that in his varied duties he was taxing his powers too much. In addition to his editorial duties, he was accustomed to lecture four or five times in a week, and conduct an extensive correspondence. In February, Mr. Spencer was attacked with paralysis, which was followed by a protracted illness, and the consequent suspension of his duties as editor of the *Temperance Chronicle*. He resumed his duties with the number for July, and for a time appeared to be improving in health, carefully avoiding every kind of excitement. Encouraged by his rapid progress, he was induced to consent to attend a meeting at Exeter Hall for the promotion of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. With his customary zeal in every matter which he took in hand, he read everything that he could get, and had time for, upon that subject. He read through the whole of the Parliamentary evidence, and as the day for the meeting approached, spoke of it with great interest, and predicted that it would be one of the most important that has been held for many years. At the last hour he was compelled to send a letter to the secretary to state that his health was such as to prevent his attendance. The results of the excitement he had passed through, together with the unremitting attention to his favourite duties, were from that day apparent. On the 25th a correspondent wrote: "Mr. Spencer's weakness increases fearfully—his Christian patience and meekness under his complicated diseases is something quite marvellous, and can only be understood by those who know the power of divine grace." At five o'clock on the following morning he died. The assigned cause of his death was an affection of the liver, but there were other diseases which attended the complete prostration of his nervous system.

Thus died one of the most earnest friends of civil and religious liberty, and of social reforms, which this age has produced. A few weeks before his death a friend of Mr. Spencer's, without consulting or making known his intentions to any one, laid the whole case by letter before Lord John Russell, and received the reply, that there was no church patronage in the gift of the Foreign Office.

**UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—The twelfth report states that the progress of the institution, during the past year, has been altogether unexampled within any period since it was established. The policies issued amount to the number of 1,177, covering assurances to the amount of £186,419, and producing an annual income of £6,882 17s. In consequence of a suggestion made by S. Bowly, Esq., the chairman at the last annual meeting, and approved by the members present, the directors availed themselves of the services of Dr. Lovell, in visiting the provinces, and they state, that his services on behalf of the institution have been eminently successful. He has visited Scotland, various towns in Yorkshire, the West of England, and the Channel Islands; and besides appointing new agents, and stimulating the zeal of old ones, the result has been, the production of 212 proposals for assurances amounting to £40,375, on which premiums had been already paid, amounting to £1,207 1s. Scotland has produced 210 policies, and the influence of the institution in that part of the kingdom is daily increasing, through the energetic efforts of Mr. J. G. Harrison, the Secretary of the Edinburgh Board. The revenue of the financial year ending the 20th November, 1852, arising from premiums, interest, &c., amounted to £28,367 5s., being £5,690 0s. 6d. in advance of that of the previous year. The accumulated capital of the association at the same date was £71,024 19s. 3d., showing an increase, from the business of the year, of £13,974 9s. By the decease of members, claims have been made upon the funds of the association to the amount of £8,402. The House of Commons having appointed a committee to inquire into the operation of the acts relating to Friendly Societies, in consequence of eighty-three life offices having petitioned Parliament to restrict the privileges of this association, and the four others which have been formed under those acts, the directors united with the managers, &c., of those four societies, in laying the requisite information before the committee. The directors are happy in being able to state, that the committee have affirmed the perfect legality of the acts of this and its kindred associations, and have declared their objects to be entitled to the liberal consideration of Parliament.

**THE EARL OF ZETLAND**, whose Countess is a teetotaler, has engaged a teetotal lecturer to labour amongst the men employed in his iron and stone works at Marsk, near Redcar. The earl has built a school-room and library and reading-room for their use.



## PEACE CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

## INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.

We recently expressed our belief that the labours of former Peace Congresses were not resultless, however quiescent their friends might for the moment appear. The result of the Manchester Conference has more than confirmed our opinion. Destitute of those peculiar attractions which former meetings of the kind have presented, the Manchester Conference has proved a more important event. It has given to the Peace movement an enlarged basis, gathered around it the veteran chiefs of Free-trade, victorious in many a conflict, and provided ample means for an immediate and extended agitation. Fitly enough might the *Times* designate it "a great fact," destined to influence the counsels of the nation, and materially affect our international relationships.

The mode in which the Conference was convened was happily devised. A requisition signed by seventeen M.P.'s, some seventy ministers of the gospel, and 500 gentlemen of name and influence in the country, could not fail to inspire attention and respect, even at this panic-stricken time. At their invitation a goodly assembly met together on Thursday morning, in the Corn Exchange of Manchester—a place redolent of Anti-corn-law triumphs and manufacturing liberality, now consecrated to the combined movement of Peace and Free-trade. The building itself has no architectural recommendations, but is well adapted for such meetings as were held last week. It holds probably about 1,000 persons, and was well filled both on Thursday and Friday by delegates and visitors, including a considerable number of ladies. A more attentive and patient audience we have never witnessed. As was remarked by Dr. Davidson, who occupied the chair on the second day, the duties of a president were merely of a formal character. In addition to names above referred to, representing nearly every city and town in the kingdom, the Secretary announced that the adhesion of some 300 or 400 additional persons had been received, though they were unable to be present. Some of the daily papers, who have recently been exulting in the death of the Peace party, will be rather astonished at this unlooked-for revival. Manchester is a place of business, and the proceedings were strictly of that complexion. There were no scenes of excitement and dramatic interest, such as arise from the presence of men of different nations and climes, the eloquence of an Indian chief, or the novelty of a foreign tongue; but a sober, earnest solemnity, befitting an assembly met to guide aright the current of public opinion, and give a new direction to the national will. Declamation was eschewed. Eloquence, in the ordinary sense of that term, there was little. But facts and arguments were accumulated in overwhelming profusion; and we never recollect attending any public demonstration which brought together so large a mass of information in support of the object, or presented a more irresistible appeal to the common sense and judgment of the world. We have found it impossible to furnish a full report of all the many excellent speeches delivered, which, indeed, would occupy the whole of our space. But we have endeavoured to give their substance, and can assure our readers that they will amply repay perusal.

Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, "1793 and 1853," was a convenient text-book to many a speaker, and its publication at the present time is an event second only in importance to the Conference itself, and completely identified with it. Copies were eagerly sought for by the members—to whom it was supplied at half-price, and before long, the whole supply (500) was exhausted. We are glad to find that the Committee are likely to publish it in a very cheap form, with a view to its extensive circulation.

Mr. Wilson, the late chairman of the Anti-corn-law League, presided over the Conference—an outward indication of the practical union of two questions aiming at the same result. Further evidence of the fact was apparent in the presence of a large number of influential supporters of the League. The Chairman, in fitting terms, inaugurated the new COALITION. He showed, in a few plain sentences, how the Peace advocate, the Free-trader, and the Financial Reformer, could combine to accomplish the same great end, without any compromise of principle; and strung together a number of statistical facts to prove the absolute need for a reform in our military establishments.

Two resolutions only were proposed at the morning sitting—one enforcing the duty of all public instructors to diffuse "pacific principles and sentiments," and the other in favour of international arbitration. It will be seen that these, and most of the subsequent resolutions, are the same as those adopted by former Conferences. Mr. Hadfield, M.P. for Sheffield, a veteran advocate of Peace and Free-trade, moved the first. In his own pungent manner, he carried the Conference back to olden times, when the war spirit was rampant, depleted

the state of society at that period, and warned his countrymen that they were now drifting towards the same breakers. It was, indeed, time for ministers of the gospel, instructors of youth, and newspaper editors, to come forward and stem the torrent. "I am glad," he said, "of this organization. The country had not such a one when the war broke out in 1793; it would have saved many a broken heart if it had;"—an opportune reflection. Many good people take more pride in avowing their points of difference than of agreement with the Peace Society—forgetful of the public benefit that organization has conferred, in arresting the dangerous excitement which might at various times have hurried the nation into war. The Rev. Dr. Aspinall, of Liverpool, a clergyman of the Established Church, and the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, the successor of Dr. Hamilton, supported the resolution—the one in a somewhat professional style, but with the fervour of an enthusiast; the other with an eloquent combination of religion and philosophy, which greatly charmed the audience. Mr. Conder is one of the rising ministers of the present day, and we are glad to find one whose abilities and position mark him out for distinction, not less remarkable for a large-hearted philanthropy and a warm interest in the elevation of the working classes than for his pulpit eloquence.

The arbitration resolution was proposed by Mr. Burnet, who, after a campaign in the cause of religion and humanity of some thirty years' duration, preserves unimpaired that fund of common sense, genial humour, and earnest eloquence, which over a quarter of a century have charmed thousands of his countrymen. His happy knack of seizing passing incidents to enforce his views, was exhibited on the present occasion. On Thursday morning the walls of Manchester were bedizened with a red placard, warning the inhabitants to "Beware of the Peace Humbug." From this text Mr. Burnet preached a lively and pointed sermon—not the less effective from its *apropos* anecdotes and quiet sarcasm. If the writer of the placard were present he must have writhed under the good-humoured castigation. He justly described many of our military officers as being paid, not to do nothing, as their chairman had said, but as receiving our money to fight the Peace Society, and, if possible, stir up the war-spirit in the nation. This was worse than doing nothing. His description of the *rationale* of a battle-field as an arena for obtaining justice, was equally true and pointed: "There is ruin and destruction in abundance, but no justice. *Who ever dreamt that justice could be wrapped up in a bombshell* [great laughter], and fired at people that had nothing to do with the quarrel, exploding in the midst of those who don't understand the quarrel at all?" Then followed Mr. Bright, who was received with an enthusiasm befitting so devoted a servant of the public. This was the first appearance of the member for Manchester on the platform of the Peace Congress. Not that he had been wanting in sympathy with their object, or failed to give expression to his views, but that other questions less influentially supported have engaged his attention. Mr. Bright seems to be strongly impressed with the importance of doing one thing at a time, and doing that *thoroughly*. It may be that herein lies the secret of his success within and without the House of Commons. He speaks like a statesman, and goes to the bottom of his subject, placing it in a light which gives it a tangible shape. His speech demonstrated the practicability of the arbitration principle, and the illustrations he brought forward to prove its practicability showed that it had already been tried in public as well as private affairs. He believed the time was coming when war between nations would be considered "as brutal and idiotic," as duelling is now considered amongst almost all classes of the community. "What is wanted is, that the change which has taken place amongst us as individuals should take place amongst communities and nations. Is it not possible to form a public opinion in Europe as it is in England or in any country or town? Of course the labour will be far greater; but then the object is greater, and there are many labourers in the field, and what is now done by tens and twenties may be done by hundreds and millions" [cheers]. This is true common-sense philosophy. We have not space to advert to other points of his speech, equally effective, and exhibiting pains-taking preparation; but as the hon. member addressed the Conference, we could not but rejoice that so stalwart a frame, and so vigorous an intellect, are prominently enlisted in the cause of peace. Very truly he remarked that their object is essentially practical—if it were not so, their opponents would not be so angry. A speech from Mr. Brotherton, the indefatigable and much-respected M.P. for Salford—but who is more of a worker than an orator—concluded the morning session.

While the bulk of the members of the Conference betook themselves to their homes, hotels, or the lions of the great manufacturing capital, as the case might be, the committee assembled at the Palestine Hotel for the despatch of important business. The new plan of operations was there determined upon. The basis of the Peace Congress committee was enlarged, and is now, we believe, to be called the Peace Congress Association, with a committee at Manchester, acting in combination with their friends in London. It is well known that the Peace Congress committee has never exacted any test from those who co-operate with it, although its leading supporters are advocates of the non-resistance principle; and, therefore, the abstract views of no man are compromised by the union. This basis is still to be adhered to. It will be seen that the work was commenced with spirit. Between £4,000 and £5,000 was at once subscribed in sums which, said Mr. Cobden, "we were glad to wind up with in our League agitation after a five years' struggle." A machinery is to be set on foot for inundating the country with printed information, and four or five lecturers are to be at once sent forth to visit

every borough in the kingdom. It was determined to raise the fund to £10,000; and, from the spirit with which it has been commenced, there is not much doubt that it will reach that amount.

One of the most striking features of the evening meeting was the correspondence from Paris. The writers, it may be remarked, are not (with one exception) partisans of the Emperor; and, therefore, their testimony is the more valuable. The great source of the panic which now prevails in this country is the presumed intention of Louis Napoleon to avenge Waterloo by an expedition to England. His views are represented as being those of the French people generally. Such are the statements of the Paris correspondents of many of our English journals, whose excessive industry in circulating these rumours, and other statements absolutely false, is in itself a suspicious circumstance, and piques our curiosity to learn what is going on behind the scenes. Against such contradictory reports we have now to set the testimony of MM. Garnier, Secretary of the Paris Congress Committee; Emile Girardin, editor of *La Presse*; Carnot, lately a Minister of State; and Cormenin, whose satirical pen treats the panic in a fitting manner. These letters we publish elsewhere. If further evidence were needful we have that of Mr. Ewart, M.P., residing for a time in Paris, who tells us "that the feelings of the French are decidedly in favour of peace. Indeed, I believe the feeling of the French *army* to be decidedly peaceful." If the Conference had done nothing more than elicit these letters, and made their contents public, it would not have met in vain. With the light thrown upon the state of France by Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, and other equally weighty arguments, they ought to suffice to demolish this bugbear, which interested partisans have raised up in the shape of a French invasion.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was the letter of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, describing the perilous position in which this country is placed from the obligations to protect and defend other nations. Such is the state of our diplomacy that we do not actually know the extent of our engagements in this direction. Any day we may be hurried into war for the defence of some petty states in whose independence we have not a particle of interest.

Mr. Cobden was the star of the evening, and he spoke with the confidence and energy of a man who is rather invigorated by opposition and is confident of victory. His speech was studded with points and hits. Such were his remarks, that all our distrust of Louis Napoleon was only rallying the French nation around him—his challenge to the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, to pay £10,000 to the infirmity should an invasion take place, if he would pay 1s. a week to the same institution until that event—his statement that our Government could not be alarmed, or they would have recalled the Mediterranean fleet—his description of the condition of France as drawn from his pamphlet, and his promise of advantages from the reduction of our armaments almost equal to the repeal of the Corn-laws. "We are going to make this a revival, gentlemen," was the tone of his speech. This was the beginning of the re-action. "I venture to predict that from the creation of the militia, and the present cry for an increase of our armaments, will date the downfall of this very system which we condemn [hear, hear]." Mr. Cobden's allusion to the relative position of himself and the Peace Society will be read with much interest, and raise him higher than ever in the estimation of the country. One cannot but be rejoiced that such a man is saved from the snares of a minister of state, and feel how high is his position above the great bulk of public men. The following remarkable extract shows that he is not so much tied to the merely commercial and practical view of public questions as is sometimes supposed:—

I have always been of opinion that the main spring of this movement must be with those men who look beyond temporary concerns of any kind—who, instead of viewing this as a pounds, shillings, and pence question, or even a question of physical suffering, have an eye to the eternal interests involved in it [cheers]. I say these are the men who are the main spring of this movement. If anything be done to destroy the energy, or check the zeal, or to wound the consciences of those men who, from 1815 to the present time, when there was little attention paid to this question, kept the sacred lamp burning in the midst of contempt and contumely—if we do anything to disparage these men, I would not give a button for the prospect of this movement.

This statement was a subject for gratifying comment by many subsequent speakers. "I seemed to see at the moment," said Mr. Tucker, on the following day, "the very genius of triumphant commerce bowing low before the shrine of Christianity." It would appear from what he stated himself that Mr. Cobden had never been asked to join the new Government—no doubt his views on the Peace question were the great obstacle to such an application.

The only additional resolution passed at this sitting was one vindicating the right of every state to regulate its own affairs, which was moved by Mr. S. Bowley, the energetic advocate of Peace principles at Gloucester, and seconded by Mr. Carter, M.P. for Tavistock, who has obtained quite a reputation by his intrepid opposition to the extravagant grant of public money for the Duke of Wellington's funeral. The extracts from M. Cormenin's letter will enable us "to see ourselves as others see us." Amongst the other speakers was Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, who will shortly, it is to be hoped, again take his seat for Derby, and whose mode of preventing war is to do away with the Custom-house. An interesting episode was the description of the origin of the Peace Society.

On Friday the Conference met in scarcely diminished numbers, and with unabated spirit. The presence of Dr. Davidson in the chair, and his beautiful paper on



the Peace principle, irresistibly suggested the inquiry, "Where is his colleague, Dr. Vaughan?" But no answer was given. The speaking this day was more varied, but exhibited a high standard of excellence. Mr. Bell, M.P. for Guildford, Mr. Collins, editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, and Mr. Richard, dealt with the question of our Indian and colonial possessions in connexion with the Peace question—a subject which has been unaccountably neglected at home. Mr. Collins has made the subject his own, and delivered a very forcible speech, full of startling facts relative to our sanguinary colonial policy. Mr. Richard gave a clear and temperate description of the origin of the Burmese war (gathered from Parliamentary papers), which was unfortunately but a sample of the manner in which these criminal undertakings are originated. Mr. Collins's statement, that for the last thirty-six years we have been carrying on small aggressive wars in every quarter of the globe; and Mr. Richard's assertion that the sole origin of our war in Burmah "was an insult offered to the dignity of a fourth or fifth-rate British officer, in keeping him a quarter of an hour outside the court of the Governor of Rangoon," is adapted to ruffle that self-complacency in which Englishmen are too apt to indulge.

A very eloquent speech, full of poetical thoughts, from the Rev. Francis Tucker, of Manchester, was greeted with much applause—as were also the addresses of the Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull, who recommended total abstinence as an ally of the Peace movement, and the Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley. Mr. Richard Allen, of Dublin, who is in the habit of travelling much in France, added his testimony to that of others as to the groundlessness of our apprehensions of the French people; while Mr. Hindley, M.P., in distinction from all who had gone before him, went out of his way to censure the apathy of ministers of the gospel in reference to Peace principles, and to speak of those who did not go to the same extent as himself as harbouring a lurking infidelity.

A resolution in favour of a continental Peace Congress this year, was submitted by Mr. J. Sturge, who took the opportunity of bespeaking the liberality of the friends of peace on behalf of the new movement, and frankly acknowledged "that they had never made so great progress as since they had widened the basis on which they acted." Mr. Sturge's princely contribution to the new fund warranted him in stimulating the zeal of others. The Friends have indeed done their part to set the new movement in action. All honour to the men whose unswerving consistency has kept the Peace question afloat for nearly half a century, and who now cheerfully sacrifice their substance and energies in promoting its growth! Mr. Cobden might well be proud of the association with men whose "actions speak louder than words." If practicable, the next Congress will, we believe, be held in Paris. This is bearding the lion in his den. Whatever may be laid to the charge of the friends of peace, they cannot be accused of want of boldness.

One of the most interesting topics of Friday's sitting was the Militia Bill, respecting which, Mr. Gilpin, in his spirited speech, narrated some interesting facts redounding to the credit of the Peace Society. We are glad to find that the intrepid men who have been proceeded against for circulating the bills of that association, are to be backed by all the influence and resources of the new organization. Probably, however, the new Government, notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's incivility and hauteur, will deem it prudent to withdraw these disgraceful prosecutions. It will be seen that in addition to the means for carrying on the movement, prizes not exceeding £400 are to be offered to the competition of the world, "for the best essays on the evil of the present standing armaments of nations."

The Conference broke up a little before 3 o'clock—not, however, without passing votes of thanks to the Chairmen and Secretaries. To the labours of the latter—especially of Mr. Richard—deserved justice was done by Mr. Cobden, who hoped that the time would come when the talent which was almost "entombed" in the *Herald of Peace*, would, ere long, find a wider field for exercise—viz., the columns of a new daily paper. Votes of thanks to chairmen are an acknowledgment of mere formal services. Not so with secretaries; at least, on the present occasion. The effective manner in which the present Conference was convened—the endeavours made to provide accommodation for delegates—the admirable arrangements of the business, and the quiet regularity which characterised the whole proceedings—betokened the expenditure of no little skill and labour. The holding of this Conference we take to be a public benefit, and for its success we are not a little indebted to those officials, whose efforts, on other occasions, have been so completely successful.

After the meeting nearly 300 of the delegates and visitors dined together at the Roby school-rooms, Piccadilly, where a cold collation had been provided.

#### THURSDAY MORNING.

The Conference commenced its proceedings on Thursday morning, in the Corn Exchange, which had been neatly and conveniently fitted up for the occasion. There was a numerous attendance of delegates appointed by the committees existing in many towns in the kingdom, as well as a large number of visitors. The subjoined report is condensed from the *Manchester Examiner*, of Saturday, with the additions of our own reporter. We may state that all the resolutions were carried unanimously.

George Wilson, Esq., was appointed President of the Conference by acclamation. It was next resolved, that the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of the Lancashire Independent College, be the Vice-President; and further,

that the Rev. Henry Richard, of London, Mr. William Cunningham, of Manchester, and Mr. W. Stokes, of Birmingham, be the Secretaries of the Conference. The following gentlemen were also appointed to act as a committee for managing the business of the Conference:—

Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; James Bell, Esq., M.P.; London; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; James Sidebotham, Esq.; William Rawson, Esq.; George Bradshaw, Esq.; W. A. Cunningham, Esq.; W. F. Hoyle, Esq.; P. B. Alley, Esq.; W. Howe, Esq.; J. Whyatt, Esq.; Manchester; Thomas Thompson, Esq.; Henry Ashworth, Esq.; Bolton; Henry Kelsall, Esq.; Rochdale; Peter Whitehead, Esq.; Rawtenstall; Lawrence Heyworth, Esq.; Richard Rathbone, J. B. Cooke, Esq.; Liverpool; Joseph Thorpe, Esq.; Halifax; Robert Jowitt, Esq.; Leeds; Edward Smith, Esq.; Sheffield; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; Birmingham; Robert Charlton, Esq.; George Thomas, Esq.; Bristol; Samuel Bowly, Esq.; Gloucester; W. H. Daryl, Esq.; Brynbo; Henry Pease, Esq.; Darlington; John Ellis, Esq.; Leicester; Barclay Fox, Esq.; Falmouth; J. D. Carr, Esq.; Carlisle; Charles Gilpin, Esq.; London; James Gray, Esq.; Edinburgh; Walter Buchanan, Esq.; Glasgow.

The Secretary then read the regulations agreed on for business; and a selection from the list of names of the members of the Conference who were present.

The Chairman, after a few introductory remarks, adverted to the unreasonableness of many who, while professing to agree in their object, condemned this attempt to realize it by practical measures. No rational man offered any objection to the theory, but if they asked him to join with them in promoting that state of affairs of which he approved as much as they did; if they asked him to assist them, so that by temperate, and practical, and judicious means, and by the force of reason, and through the instrumentality of religious doctrines and precepts, they might change the current of opinion, so that they might try whether this state of things, of which he complained as much as they did, might not be brought to a conclusion; then they were saluted at once with the charges that, of all men, and at all times, they were the most impracticable men on the face of the earth, while they were endangering the stability of the best institutions of the country [cheers and laughter]; and that their meetings were neither more nor less than direct and special invitations to some foreign power, and which their opponents would not name [laughter], to come across to this great country, and seize and take possession of a population of twenty-six millions of people, protected by a navy the most costly and the largest in the world, and officered by men, and under the control, and direction, and management of men who had no association or connexion with the members of the Peace Society [hear, hear]. Against such broad and sweeping charges they should not stop to make much reply. They had to all these men, who had misjudged them, as he believed, directed a most sufficient answer. Whatever might be the opinion of the distinguished leaders of the Peace Society on the abstract merits of aggressive or defensive warfare, they had uniformly shown a desire to co-operate with everyone who sought, by temperate and proper means, to change that system of which they all complained, and which was confessedly and avowedly, as they experienced to their cost at different times, totally inadequate for the purposes in hand. On such grounds, and with such views, he had the greatest pleasure in tendering his individual co-operation and thanks to the gentlemen who had, with such wisdom and tact, conducted their proceedings up to the present moment [cheers]. The financial reformer ought to feel the greatest interest in the proceedings of the Peace party, and both could heartily co-operate in promoting their common object—the one in instructing the people in the highest objects of humanity, the other in tracing out the current of expenditure and ascertaining its necessity. It might be a matter of speculation to the world, it might be a matter of speculation to many, whether we were in danger more or less of foreign invasion; but the financial reformer replied, it could be no matter of speculation to the country, when he told them that since 1815, during a time of tranquillity and peace, without estimating one farthing contributed for the payment of the interest of the national debt, incurred for former wars, they had paid, out of the earnings and industry of this country, no less than £550,000,000 sterling, which was equal to two-thirds of their national debt; and that during the time they had paid this money, they were assured, year by year, in royal speeches, that this country was receiving the assurances—he believed that was the term—the most satisfactory and peaceful assurances, from all parts of the world [hear, hear].

Taking as authority a return made to the House of Commons in 1849, Mr. Wilson proceeded to state a number of valuable facts respecting our military and naval establishments to prove the need for financial reform:—

According to that return our army consisted of 138,769 men. It was not much less now. The commissioned officers were 5,995 men. What were the officers doing at that particular time, when all the country was alarmed from the fear of foreign invasion? He said he found on half-pay, doing nothing, out of the 5,995, 3,546; on full pay, assisting the half-pays in doing nothing [laughter], 308, making a total of 3,852 absolutely doing nothing, leaving 2,143 as sufficient to do all the duties of the country; and it had been stated, that from these 2,143 they might make a very considerable deduction for men who never did any duty whatever, and then they got the whole of the staff of officers deemed requisite at that period for the protection of this country. At that time they had the confirmation of the opinion of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., who was an authority in these matters, who said that at that time they had more general and field officers for their 138,000 men than the French had for their army of 400,000 men, including the staff of the National Guards; and that he was prepared to submit a plan by which, through concentrating these officers, they could procure greater efficiency, at a saving of £570,000 per annum to the nation. So far for the

army. And what was the state of the navy? asked the financial reformer. He took the same return, made in the same year, and he found that the provision for the navy against this French invasion, had quite as large a stock of admirals as he could desire. At that time, there were 207 admirals, receiving a sum annually amounting to £126,395; and out of these there were, retired on full pay, 48; reserved and able for duty, but doing nothing, 145; these were receiving annually £74,770; and there were on duty, and discharging the services for which the Government appointed them, and which the Government must think could be discharged in their hands, or they would have made an addition to the number discharging that duty, only 14 [a laugh]. So that out of 207 admirals at that time, all the services which could be rendered by that large staff to the country, consisted of the services which could be rendered by fourteen! The payment which the country made annually to these fourteen, for the services actually rendered, was £29,565, but the payment made to those who had retired, and those who were doing nothing, year by year, was £96,670, out of the gross payment of £126,000 [hear, hear]. That system ran through all the service. Take the next gradation, the captains. The captains in the service, at that time, amounted to 282; of whom, those who were unemployed were 151, and the employed were 81. The number of commanders was 1,129; of whom there were unemployed 1,014, and employed 115. The number of lieutenants was 2,074; and of these, 1,454 were unemployed, and the employed were only 620. If, now, we add to these numbers the admirals, we should therefore find, that out of 8,642 officers in the navy, 2,812 were unemployed, and only 800 were in employment. It should be stated, that out of the 2,812 there were 533 who had retired; but the number of officers who were able for duty, and yet doing nothing, on half-pay, was 2,379, against the 800 only that were doing positive duty [hear, hear]. The payment made, in the whole, for those who were doing nothing, was £223,937, which, added to the other sum of £455,391, made up a total of £679,328. And the state of the navy now, at the present time, presented no different features from these; for he believed there were now ten admirals employed out of a number of about 206. The same remarks would apply to the ships. In the year 1848 we had 671 ships, including steamers, in this country; and out of these only 259 were in commission, or required actually to do the business of the country. Of these 671 ships, there were 174 which were steamers, and 17 steamers were then building; and the remainder of the ships not in commission, to the number of 419, were laid up in ordinary; they were rotting and doing nothing [hear, hear]. Of the 252 ships which were in commission, 235 ships were at different stations throughout the world; and as we had twenty-four ships at the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific, and twenty-four ships on the west coast of Africa, and twenty-four or twenty-five ships in the Mediterranean, making seventy-two, the financial reformer reluctantly asked the question, whether it would not be politic, with these views of invasion, to bring home some of those vessels, in case of need, to protect the country, which was said to be in danger—rather than to alarm us continually, for the purpose of the Government putting their hands into the people's pockets, with the threat of foreign invasion? [cheers.]

Strong as were the claims of the Peace Conference upon the financial reformer, they were still stronger upon the Freetrader, who, above all men, must desire friendly and beneficial intercourse between all nations of the earth. After amplifying this argument, the Chairman concluded by saying that if the Peace Conference might be the means of uniting more closely those who by different means had been travelling on the same road, he should believe they had contributed by this, perhaps more than by any of their previous labours, to carry those objects which all must approve, and to shorten their labours by a number of years [much cheering].

The Secretary, Mr. Richard, then announced that their esteemed friend, Mr. Cobden, had been employing his leisure hours, during the recess, in writing a pamphlet—almost a volume—which in his (the Secretary's) humble judgment, was calculated to produce a very deep and salutary impression upon the public mind in this country. It was called "1793 and 1853." He read a number of letters from gentlemen unable to be present, but who cordially approved of the object of the meeting, including Earl Radnor, Lord Goderich, the Lord Mayor, Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, Messrs. M. Chambers, M.P., E. Miall, M.P. (absent from ill-health), W. D. Seymour, M.P., J. Cheetham, M.P., Leigh Hunt, J. S. Buckingham, S. Morley, &c. The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. George Combe, of Edinburgh:—

I consider it of much importance that this Congress should be held, because the present aspect of affairs in France with the rapid increase of the French war steam navy, are exciting doubts in the minds of many persons whether the Peace Society is acting wisely in weakening the efforts of Government to provide the means of public defence, should an attack be made from that quarter. They consider the fact of the whole power of that empire being concentrated in the hands of a ruler who, hitherto, has broken every obligation which he had undertaken to his own countrymen, as greatly diminishing the influence of reason and justice as a means of securing peace. It will be most desirable that the Congress should point out clearly the view they take of the present state of Europe, and of France in particular, in relation to England, and that they should vindicate the society from that charge.

A letter to the following effect was read from M. Girardin:—

Paris, January 18, 1853.  
Sir,—I have received the letter in which you inform me that a Conference of the Friends of Peace will be held at Manchester, on the 27th and 28th of January. I regret the more earnestly my inability to be present, because I think I should have expressed the unanimous opinion of industrial France in saying, that never has it better comprehended than now, that the durable maintenance of peace will be the inevitable re-establishment of liberty, by the progress of civilization and the exchange of ideas. Also, that it does not at all understand the preparations and armaments of the English Government—armaments and preparations that are without an aim, unless they have some other than the absurd supposition of opposing a disembarkation without object.

Receive, sir, and convey to the Conference, the new and constant expression of my fraternal sentiments.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

George Hadfield, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield, moved the following resolution, with the preamble preceding it:—



The Conference of the Friends of Peace, assembled in Manchester, January 27th and 28th, 1853, considering that recourse to arms for the settlement of international disputes is a custom condemned alike by religion, reason, and humanity, and believing that it is useful and necessary frequently to direct the attention both of governments and peoples to the evils of the war system, and the desirableness and practicability of maintaining permanent international peace, resolves:—

That it is the special and solemn duty of all ministers of religion, parents, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities, and political and commercial jealousies, which have been so often the cause of disastrous wars.

Mr. Hadfield was obliged to confess that the war party were making a great inroad upon public opinion. Their annual panics might be groundless, but they were producing some effect; and although Louis Philippe *did* come—but with umbrellas instead of sword in hand—they were in a greater state of alarm than ever at the sovereign who ruled France.

In fact, one excuse after another comes so thick upon us, that unless those gentlemen to whom I am now appealing, the ministers of the gospel, the instructors of our youth, the educators of the people, the newspaper editors, come forward and stem this torrent, we shall be at loggerheads very soon. There is no greater mistake, Mr. Chairman, in my humble opinion, than is made in supposing that all danger is over when we are all armed to the teeth [hear, hear]. That is the moment of danger [applause], depend upon it; and if two hostile armies are within twenty miles of each other—at Calais and Dover—they will have blows. You may try to stop them when it is too late, but arm them *cap-à-pie*, and, depend upon it, they will come to violence. We had a specimen of it that even the Duke of Wellington himself lamented, and regretted, when the English and Turkish fleets were together at Navarino—an untoward event happened; they fell to loggerheads, and the Turkish fleet was sunk. You cannot bring gunpowder together so safely as to make it altogether innocent. There will be a spark; you cannot stop it. Men are not formed so as to be fully equipped with all the munitions of war, and to stand members of the Peace Society [laughter]. Sir, what a state of things the world seems to be in! Europe stands, surely, at the head of the Christian world. We are all, or nearly all, professed Christians in Europe. How comes it to pass that the bitterest wars that ever visited the world are in Europe? How comes it to pass that by some means or other more warlike proceedings, more bitter feuds, exist in Christian communities than in any other part of the world? We go to war with all the refinements, and all the arts and sciences, to destroy one another whenever we begin [hear, hear]. Sir, it is an astounding fact, mentioned by my most honoured and honourable friend, the member for the West Riding, in his excellent pamphlet, which I trust there is not a gentleman here will remain long without reading, in the reference he makes to the account of Baron Von Reden, that one-half of the male adult population in Europe capable and of age to serve and bear arms, is actually under arms,—in Europe, in Christian Europe. I believe I am within compass—I had it from very high authority, a gentleman now present—there are four millions of soldiers in Europe. Who maintains them? The parties that they pretend to protect; the feeble, the weak, the distressed, the industrious, maintain that amount of men in idleness and wantonness, and in everything that is to be regretted. Soldiers are not pioneers of morals; and therefore it is a most suitable call that is made now.

Mr. Hadfield described, in graphic terms, the war spirit which prevailed less than half a century ago, and its effects upon the country, politically, socially, and religiously.

What was the issue? The various parties engaged in the war spent two thousand millions sterling upon it, and there were two millions of lives destroyed by the sword. And what became of it? What good came of it at last? Why, the great Duke who had accomplished the final act of setting aside one Napoleon, saw another Napoleon occupy the same place before he was gathered to his fathers. What good have we obtained by all the wars that we have sustained during the last 150 years since the revolution? What business had we with any of them? [loud applause.] I say, before this meeting, and before the country, we have not been engaged in one just and necessary war [applause]. Who is to stop all this? Will the ministers of the gospel of the present day go forth, like Moses in the gap, and stop this plague, or not? We are a blood-guilty nation [hear, hear]. Let us have no mincing of the matter; let us so speak out upon the subject; we are a blood-guilty nation [applause].

The Rev. Dr. Aspinall, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution in a speech dealing with the Peace question on religious grounds, and urging the duty of ministers of the gospel and the press to aid in this glorious object. He called upon parents and the teachers of youth to instil these principles as early as possible in the minds of the rising generation [applause].

The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, was deeply anxious that the Christianity of this country should have a voice in the matter; and that if she could not do it alone, at least she should not be backward while others were active in doing it. He rather dissented from one expression of the gentleman who preceded him, and who spoke of being "*sadly* in the minority." He did not look at a minority so; for he found that nearly every great question which had reached its consummation at length, had been once in the minority; and it was one of the greatest tokens of future success; for they were working upwards, year by year, believing that what they had in view must be reached, because it was a right and Christian thing [loud cheers]. It was taken for granted, by many persons, that the Peace Society had the religion of this question on their side, the reason of it, the humanity and the intelligence of it; but that, somehow or other, they had not got the common sense of it. If they attempted to advance the argument on either of the former grounds, people would listen to it, and would say that they were talking quite intelligibly; but, after having done all that, still there remained that neutral indefinite ground of "common sense," on which the battle was to be fought over again; and there, the Peace Society were at once pooh-poohed, as if it were nonsense to

talk about the cessation of war. In spite of all that, he believed the doom of war had been uttered, and was every day sounding louder and louder, and nearer and nearer, in spite of all the revived expectations of war that were heard of at the present time [cheers]. The doom of war had been sounded by religion; and though it was a dark and sad thing to reflect that, in spite of Christianity having been in the world for nineteen centuries, and that the burden of its message was "Peace," there should still be war, it was not an insoluble mystery. The fact was that Christianity had had too much of the spirit of war within its own borders, and while she had her angry polemical controversies within herself, how could she overcome the spirit of dissension? [hear, hear, and cheers.] Until Christianity should become a more loving thing itself, it could not put forth much power for the destruction of war. Moreover, Christianity had not been, altogether, without some share in the spoils and the so-called "glories" of war; she had not been altogether unwilling to take her part in the pomp and circumstance of war; she had been only too ready to take part in all that show and pride, which was so pleasing to low minds, but which Christianity ought to have raised all minds above. But he believed that better times were coming for Christianity; that the intelligence, which was now pervading the mind of the world on all other subjects, was pervading more and more the mind of the Church; that Christianity was becoming now a more loving and intelligent thing, and that its power for the protection of peace would thus be immensely increased. But not only Christianity, the increasing intelligence of civilized communities portended the destruction of the war system; and men who were engaged in trade could no longer afford to be periodically disturbed by these rumours of war [great cheering].

The Rev. John Burnet, of London, moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That as an appeal to the sword can settle no question, on any principle of equity and right, it is the duty of governments to enter into treaties on behalf of the nations they respectively represent, binding the parties to refer to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be amicably adjusted, and to abide such decision.

Referring to the speech of the Chairman, who had described military and naval officers as being paid "to do nothing," Mr. Burnet said:—

Now there, sir, I venture to differ from you: they are not doing nothing; I wish they were [laughter]. They are receiving money to fight the Peace Society; and while they are doing that, you cannot say they are doing nothing. That is worse than nothing. It is very hard to pay them for doing nothing, but it is harder still to pay them for fighting ourselves. They have nothing now to do but cry out against the Peace Society, and, if possible, to stir up a war spirit, as they call it, in the nation.

In illustration of the war spirit at the commencement of the century, and the way in which even children were affected by it, he related the following anecdote:—

A young lad had come home from school full of the war spirit. He had an old grandmother, who was a rather waggish old grandmother, and he was telling her about the war, and, amongst other things, about the fortifications we have heard so much about. And he said to his old grandmother, wishing to teach even the old woman something of war, so much was this young lad in love of it,—he asked his grandmother whether she knew what a fortification was? He knew she did not. Then she gave the young lad an answer that made him blush, and give up his war talk. "I know what a fortification is: it is two twentifications" [loud cheers and laughter]. The lad saw that his old grandmother was laughing at his military tactics, and he did not trouble her with them any more. Now, that is a very good lesson for grandmothers and mothers and for fathers and sisters.

The Peace party had been denounced as humbugs. Mr. Burnet took this as a text for his speech, and in the following style turned the tables upon the war party:—

They put their hands into our pockets, they take our money; if they can get fighting they will fight for the money, it is true; but if they cannot get it, at all events they will pocket the money, whether they fight or not. Now I call that humbugging [laughter]. We are told, further, in speeches from the Throne—Ministerial speeches, as, of course, they all are well known to be, and therefore we say nothing about the Sovereign, whom we love so much [cheers], and whom these very men make to talk humbug [laughter]—they make the Sovereign say that she has, as you have heard, full assurance of the most friendly kind from all other nations, that they are ready to keep the peace—that they are determined to keep the peace; and then they make her say, "Go and build fortifications; go to the dockyards, set them all to work, build ships of war; get up the militia, let us increase our forces by sea and land, horse, foot, and artillery." And this, of course, in consequence of the peaceful intelligence from all nations [hear, hear]. Now I call that humbugging [cheers]. Then, sir, if we find that there is war in another country, and we must have something to do with it, as was the case in the old French revolution; and if statesmen come to tell us that we shall have the enemy passing the straits of Dover, and finding its way to our country, and that we must rise in defence of our wives and children, of our temples and our firesides, when these very statesmen know that all they mean to do is to support and encourage absolute royalty, or ultra-royalty; now, I call that humbugging.

A great victory has been obtained, say, on the continent; the intelligence comes; probably some officer engaged in the wide-spread murder brings some bloody trophy, a flag taken from the adversary, as they would describe the men whom they have destroyed; and what do we all do? We get up bonfires, lay siege to the tallow candles, and slay as many of them as men on the other side of the water, and dance, and roar, and scream, and teach all the children to join with us in this wild frantic merriment, whilst at the same time we have filled the land with widows and orphans, and brought down a debt on our children's children, and future generations; and yet we are told this is just and necessary expenditure on a just and necessary war. Now, I call that hum-

bugging [cheers]. These warlike men are really the greatest humbugs in the world [cheers and laughter]. Now, I should say, at the same time, that when the speeches from the Throne express a conviction that the gentlemen of the House of Commons will have the strictest regard to economy, and then we have an increased expenditure brought down upon us, I call that, also, humbugging. There is no end to the humbugging of these warlike men [hear, hear]. They are all humbugs together [cheers]. The only thing they can possibly do in order to turn away the charge from their own shoulders, is to fling it at their neighbours—just as when a thief is running away, for fear he should be caught, he will cry "Stop thief!" and people don't think he is a thief himself [cheers and laughter]. I should say that thief was a humbug. Just so with regard to those statesmen who conceal the real character of other nations, and make John Bull the dupe of their humbug. They economists! They men likely to do justice to the country, and to love mercy! They kind and generous philanthropists, and we only the silly ones! I remember the story of a barrister who, on examining a witness, and rather roughly examining the witness, as they sometimes do; and this witness had spoken about humbugging; and the barrister, whom nature had not made very handsome, asked the witness what he meant by "humbugging;" and the answer was, "Why, sir, if I said you were a beauty, that would be 'humbugging'" [laughter]. And so with these statesmen, if I said to them, "You are economists," that would be humbugging. I take it, then, that they are really the humbugs, and they are very sorry that we are beginning to see they are.

Mr. Burnet enlarged upon the reasonableness of settling disputes by arbitration. If there was arbitration in private, why not in public matters? We might settle all one another's differences in this way, with one exception; he did not think arbitration could settle a quarrel between a man and his wife [cheers and laughter]. He concluded as follows:—

Let warlike statesmen beware, if they attempt to involve the nation in large expenditure that will prove anything like that incurred during the wars after the French revolution. There is not a man who could keep his seat in the Cabinet. There is more floating in public opinion amongst the masses of the people on this question, than many statesmen are aware of. There is more of the influence of this humbug, as it is called, abroad in the community, than they have for a moment imagined. Let us go on, then, now and for ever, under the guidance of lofty principle, which will gather influence as it advances, until at last it becomes the opinion of the civilized world that men must settle their quarrels like men, and leave beasts to settle their quarrels like brutes [cheers].

Mr. Bright, M.P., was received with great cheering. The resolution, he said, was so exceedingly reasonable, that every one would say, "It is a very good thing if you could only do it." Yet some of the most unconquerable of their opponents were those who agreed with them in the abstract, but who would not lift a hand to bring nearer the triumph of their principles. It might be taken for granted "that an appeal to the sword can settle no question on any principle of equity and right."

I believe no man supposes for a moment, that at the termination of a war, the general result and settlement, whatever it may be, has any kind of reference whatever to the origin of the war, or to the justice of the matter which was originally in dispute. I suspect, that if any man, versed in the history of this country, or of any country, were to investigate the causes out of which various contests have sprung—if he were minutely to detail those causes, as accurately as it could be done, from the negotiations and despatches which passed between governments before those wars broke out,—and then, if he were to bring before the reader those things which were settled, in some shape, at the conclusion of the war,—he would find, almost invariably, that there was no kind of relation whatever between the beginning and the ending of this most melancholy business [cheers]. The fact is, that the decision is with the strong; and the strong, unfortunately, have too often little regard for justice. Commanders, officers, and men may go to prayers before the battle; but we have no authority whatever for believing that with regard to the battles of modern times, and of modern nations, there is any particular interference of Providence on behalf of what is just and right. We generally find the result to depend upon the magnitude of the forces, the discipline of the men, and the skill and the sagacity of the commanders. Now, we are taking a term, when we use the word "arbitration," which is applied to the existing system. We often hear now spoken of "the arbitrement of the sword." But it appears to me that the arbitration we now have is of the clumsiest and most unsatisfactory sort. Our arbitrators amount, I think, by a paper which has been laid before the Conference, to something over 200,000 men—a most unsatisfactory number to decide upon the justice of any question. But this system of arbitration requires, also, extensive dockyards; ships; to the number of five or six hundred, bristling with cannon; gunpowder, by tons absolutely unknown and innumerable; expenditure more enormous than any nation, either before or since, has ever expended purely upon those objects; ignorance spread throughout the country, and pauperism produced by the abstraction and destruction of capital; crime, induced upon all hands by the prevalence of pauperism and ignorance; and, in the actual operation of this system of arbitration, we have terror and death spread over whole regions, and inflicted upon thousands, and, it may be, millions of our fellow-creatures [applause]. Well, then, this standing arbitration that we now have—the arbitration of the sword—incurs an expenditure of about £16,000,000 per annum. I think that if we look over all the actions of all men, or of all nations, in all times, we shall not be able to discover any one in which there is less of common sense, less of reason, less of fair expectation of any practical good result, than in the course which this nation and other nations take in the maintenance of these vast armaments, for settling those things which the armaments themselves are never known satisfactorily to settle [cheers].

So far, they were agreed with their opponents. But they were charged with being impracticable in proposing what was impossible. He believed it would be easy to show that a great many changes have been made—and which all men agreed to have been admirable changes—and which most men, at one time, agreed



to be changes that were absolutely impossible [cheers]; and, therefore, on the ground of past experience, they were not to be diverted from their present object. Take duelling for example. The last case of the kind, in which a cock-pheasant had frightened away two M.P.'s, on the point of fighting a duel, had covered the whole thing with ridicule. He had even been informed by a gunsmith that when duels are now to be fought, some friend of the parties, it may be unknown to them, procures the pistols, and takes very good care to be supplied with balls from the same place, which balls, when they are put in the pistol, and the ramrod goes down, all go to dust. Such duelling was a perfectly innocent affair [laughter]. Now, that was what duelling had come to; but it was but few years since duelling was believed to be as indispensable for the settlement of private quarrels, and to cause a gentleman to be gentlemanly in his conduct to another gentleman, as wars were now believed to be indispensable between communities and nations [hear, hear]. He believed, in spite of all the ridicule some parties bestow on this which they believed to be reasonable and Christian, that the time would come, and much faster than some believed, when war between nations would be considered as brutal and idiotic, as duelling is now considered amongst almost all classes of the community. What was wanted was, that the change which has taken place amongst them as individuals should take place amongst communities and nations. Was it not as possible to form a public opinion in Europe as it was in England or in any country or town? Of course the labour would be far greater; but then the object was greater, and there were many labourers in the field, and what was now done by tens and twenties might be done by hundreds and millions [cheers]. Public opinion was gradually forming a code of laws amongst nations, in proof of which he adverted to its influence in preventing the demands of Russia and Austria for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees being complied with by Turkey. He also gave a still more striking instance of the good result of the arbitration principle—that of the Lobos Islands and its deposits of manure:—

Attempts were made to involve our country in a squabble with the Peruvian Government, with regard to the possession of those islands; but the Foreign Minister, I believe Lord Palmerston first, and Lord Malmesbury afterwards, declared that we had no right or title to them whatever; and, whether they belonged to Peru or not, he was not the person to settle, but as they did not belong to us, we could have no pretence for going there. But the United States, for a moment, took a different course, and a Minister of the United States—since then taken from amongst them—a Minister, perhaps, one of the most eloquent men at any rate that the United States ever produced—Mr. Webster, took a different view from our Foreign Minister, and insisted upon it that those islands belonged to the United States; and ships went off to those isles under the impression that that which the American Secretary of State had declared to be the law would be maintained by the forces of the United States. But what was the result? There is a treaty between the powerful nation of the United States and the comparatively feeble nation of Peru; and that treaty has a distinct clause to this effect—that wherever any matter shall arise, any dispute between these two countries, it shall be at once referred to competent and impartial persons to decide, and both nations bind themselves to accept the award [hear, hear]. Well, now, look at the advantage to Peru in such a case as that. The navy of the United States could sweep from the seas the navy of Peru. Peru gained immeasurably by having such a treaty as that, provided it went to arbitration, and provided that Peru was right. The United States would gain, because, there being a treaty, no meddling, selfish, grasping portion of our community could drive our Government to war. "There is the treaty," the Secretary of State might say; "I cannot send ships of war to defend our assault upon the Lobos Islands; it is a matter in dispute, and we must refer it to impartial persons; it is necessary for the character of a magnanimous nation like ours, that whatever be the award, we must positively abide by it." The question was not referred to arbitration; there was no award. The American Government—it may be, knowing that there was that clause—it may be, from further investigation—became convinced that right was with the Peruvian Government; and, therefore, all that had been said by the American Secretary was ignored, fresh instructions were given, and the claim of the Peruvian Government to those islands was at once freely, fully admitted. Now, why should we not all have precisely the same arrangement?

The *Times* newspaper had lately said that England and America should never go to war. Why, that was precisely what they wanted to resolve in that meeting that morning [loud applause]. But how were they to resolve never to go to war with the United States? Did any man believe that no points of difference would ever arise? How, then, could they provide against such contingencies but by providing a means of appeal without having recourse to the sword?

Take the fisheries question, that has lately been discussed. There was a case in point. What was the first thing done? People here wanted to know how many ships were going; and in America a squadron that was ordered to Japan was countermanded, and the ships were to go to the banks and to that part of the ocean where those fisheries were principally carried on. But suppose we had had a clause in our treaty with the United States, such as the United States has with Peru, it would not have been a question of sending ships; nobody in England, not even the *Manchester Guardian*, would have written an article in favour of sending ships of war; but the first thing that would have been done would be to republish in every paper in England the arbitration clause in this country, and then the sole matter to be discussed would be this:—Where shall we find the men,—who are the men,—to whom both nations will trust the decision of this question? And I must say for myself, that I believe there are men in the United States, to whom alone—as I believe there are men in this country to whom alone—both countries might commit the decision upon a question affecting both countries; and I believe it would be decided

according to that which was just to both of them. And there are other countries,—Russians, French, Prussians, Germans,—in fact, you have all the world to choose from: you have all your great judges and great jurists, your excellent men of every character in every country, and from these every nation, having such an arrangement as this, might choose the men of foremost mark in the world, who for intellect and for moral qualities are unsurpassed, and who would stake their whole character with their existing countrymen and with all posterity, that they give a just decision on the matter referred to them.

What was true of America was not less true of France, with which country our communication was so quick, and in the capital of which we had an ambassador to whom we paid £8,000, a-year and who was on the most cordial terms with the Emperor, though the latter was incessantly attacked by the English press, and held in dread by his countrymen. Lord Cowley knew that all kinds of exaggerated statements were being palmed upon the English public. He knew that all sorts of odd corners in the newspapers were filled up with paragraphs fabricated to deceive the people. And our Government knew it too.

Now, I want to know why it is that no proposition can be made from our Government—not in an underground, subterranean, intriguing manner of carrying on business, with a great country like France, but some above-board and open proposition [applause], which shall give confidence to the people of both countries. That which I am satisfied the people of both countries require, is that which the Governments of both countries ought, if possible, to obtain, and it only wants a beginning. We pretend to lead the world in some things. We are conceited and very vain, and it is imagined we do a great deal that we do not do, and a good deal more than other countries who are at least on a level with us; but if we, here on this island with a mercantile navy surpassing that of almost all the world,—if we have a people pugnacious beyond all former example; if we have an industry so productive that the thousands of millions which have been spent in former wars have not yet pauperized and exhausted us; if we have glory recorded on our pages of history, so that the most glutinous amongst us ought to be satisfied, and ask no more; and if beside that we have liberal institutions which give to the people of this country that measure of contentment that gives security to the Government,—then I say, are we not in a position before all other nations, of offering to the nations of Europe, and to the United States, a new policy,—a policy which, though it differs as much as white from black from the policy of past times, yet shall be one that in the future shall give greater security to Governments, and greater happiness and contentment to peoples, and shall promote the advance and progress of all that is good in the world, infinitely beyond anything that can be ever hoped for from the most glorious and bloody conflicts of armed men? [loud applause.] Well, I believe we are met for a practical object, though our opponents profess not to believe it. If they had not thought it was practical, I do not believe they would be so angry [cheers and laughter]. They think that if those opinions which are prevalent in this room to-day are spread, by each of our individual efforts, amongst our friends and neighbours, some way or other, the eyesight of the people on political matters will be wonderfully improved, and that a small party, or a large party,—a small party of intriguing persons, or a large party interested in military expenditure—will not be able to coax and cajole the people into such errors as they have in former times committed. Now, bear in mind that there comes a time in the continuation of these military expenses when you actually build up a public hostile to your own public interests. The men who can build in Pall Mall those magnificent stores, and the men who have several periodical publications devoted expressly to the defence and maintenance of their views,—the men who are distributing, one way or other, fifteen or sixteen millions sterling, who occupy high places in all our services, who are made the especial objects for pensions, and honours, and dignities,—they grow up to be a party powerful enough to insist upon it that they are the public, and not we, the people of England. I would remind you of that simile which Milton uses, when he says, that a department like this is comparable to a wen on a man's head, which may grow so large that it may mistake itself for the head, and take upon itself to say that it is the head, and the head is the wen [cheers and laughter]. Don't let us be afraid of the course we are taking, or the principles we hold. I have been in the House of Commons now for nearly ten years [cheers], and I know that that House is not favourable to peace principles if they lead to reduction of military expenditure; they consider it sentimental to talk of peace; they consider it vulgar to refer in the slightest degree to the Christian principles of peace; they suspect a man if he only dares to hope for peace—but still, for all that, we have seen majorities in that House sink into miserable and ridiculous minorities; and when the public opinion of this country becomes saturated, as it must at some not distant day, with principles such as we now hold, then, even if your representation be no better than it is—but we trust it will shortly be much better than it is—then we shall find the House of Commons obeying the opinion of the country, and our ambassadors to foreign countries will not consider they have fulfilled their duty when they have dined distinguished Englishmen, or joined in the ball with distinguished foreigners, or composed music [laughter], as some of our ambassadors are now engaged in doing; but they will consider it is their duty, and the interest of their country, by every means in their power, not by underground diplomacy, but by above-ground and honourable treaty, to promote that peace throughout the world which we are promised shall come, and which, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, our opponents know that it must come [great cheering].

Mr. Brotherton, M.P., seconded the resolution, and the Conference then adjourned.

#### EVENING SITTING.

The Conference re-assembled at six o'clock, when Mr. Richard read several important letters from correspondents in France. One was from M. Joseph Garnier, the accomplished Secretary of the Peace Congress Committee of Paris, in which he emphatically says:—

If I were with you on the platform of the Free-trade Hall, I might state to you that from this side of the Channel public

opinion is very generally and very positively opposed to everything which, from far or near, might occur in any way to diminish the interchange of services, ideas, and sentiments, which exist in a degree both general and progressive between all the nations of the globe, and particularly between France and England. It appears to me that this sentiment is now more general than it was even in the time of Louis Philippe. It is remarkable, that after the revolution of 1848, those statesmen who have been brought into power, and who had, for the most part, belonged to a warlike opposition, have, at last, yielded to the influence of this progress of opinion, and have adhered to the noble ideas developed by Lamartine, in his address to the foreign powers. Political changes which have since occurred do not seem to have modified this sentiment, excepting in the direction of increased ideas of order and European probity. The English people certainly have no desire to invade this side of the Channel, so that we may feel certain that the over-warlike excitement of these days does not receive support from international passion; and we may hope, with every degree of probability, that on this occasion also civilization may remain master of the field. Your nation has for years offered much instruction to the world, by the firm and intelligent steps it has made in the direction of progress. She has had the distinguished honour of withdrawing a great part of the human race from the misery of slavery; she has inaugurated a fruitful commercial policy in accordance, not only with her true interests, but also with the truths which religion, morality, and philosophy teach; she has effected a skilful re-arrangement of her finances; she has thus cured the evils which desolated her population, has dissipated the ferments of trouble and discord which agitated them—softened for them the sufferings of famine; she has commenced practising the policy of non-intervention by arms, during the painful trials through which Europe has passed; she has shown her sympathy with the development of liberal ideas in the whole world. Oh! how much more valuable is all this for promoting her honour and glory, for her prosperity, her power, and her ascendancy in the world, than any maritime or continental victory. Well! If, as we say in France, nobility has its obligations, wisdom has also its obligations. It is not sufficient that Great Britain should not desire to make herself mistress of France; it is also unnecessary that she should not be the dupe of sophisms and of the fears of invasion by France, in consequence of which she is in danger of becoming imbued with this military spirit.

A letter to the same effect, and cordially wishing success to the Manchester Congress, in his own name and that of his son, was read from the Rev. A. Coquerel, pastor of the Reformed Church of Paris. M. Carnot, "Ancient Representative of the People, formerly Minister of Public Instruction," writing from Paris says, that he believes that in relation to England and France, "the task of the friends of peace is almost accomplished;" and adds:—

I believe I am the interpreter of my more honourable fellow-citizens, in declaring that they would regard an armed quarrel between France and England as an enormous evil, which would cloud the hope of oppressed peoples; England, which is to-day the last bulwark of political liberty in Europe, the only asylum where the defenders of right can lift their hands against persecution.

The Secretary also read an important letter from the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, insisting upon the importance of direct taxation as a means of keeping down warlike expenditure, dwelling upon the uselessness and extravagance of our mode of representation at foreign courts, and pointing out at length the danger in which the country was placed from its engagements to foreign powers by treaty. England was bound to guarantee the independence of Belgium, the throne of Portugal, the King of Musquito, and we knew not that, by this time, our diplomacy had not committed us to guarantee the continuance of Cuba in the hands of the slave-trading Government of Spain.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., was received with great enthusiasm. He commenced by referring to the letters of French gentlemen which had been read. In connexion with the panic that prevailed, he heard them with shame and humiliation. It should be observed that none of the writers were partisans of the present Government. He read an extract from the *Journal des Debats*, a pacific newspaper, not in the interest of Louis Napoleon, but a decided advocate of peace and Free-trade, to this effect:—

Whilst the British journals are every day accusing our Government of making large augmentations of its navy, we observe that under this unfounded pretence, England is constantly adding to its fleet and other armaments; and we are led to believe that the English press can have no other object in thus declaiming against the imaginary armaments of France, than to conceal the real preparations that are going on in that country.

When he asked the invasionists what the French were coming for, he could never get an intelligible answer:—

Sometimes, they say, that some five thousand men are coming here to burn down one of our towns, and yet they admit these men will never go back again! I am as much at a loss as M. de Girardin is, to see any logical ground for any such threat as that; and you may depend upon it that you are apt to underrate the effect of all this kind of menacing demonstration here. The effect will be precisely the contrary of what these alarmists want. Instead of damaging Louis Napoleon, you will unite all parties in France with him as against England. And that is the great evil of such demonstrations as this—you make every man in France, that has one atom of self-respect, or of French spirit in his blood—you make him feel indignant that you have lowered him and his country to the rank of savages, in supposing that they are to come here some day, without notice, without declaration of war—a thing that never happened in any civilized country in the world; and you are assuming that it is going to be done some day, without any fact to warrant it; and you are making all the preparation that he sees in your ports in order to receive those savages [cheers]. And you find people that are still considered fit to be trusted in the management of their business, that you meet in the streets every day, who will shake their wise heads and tell you that they believe that there is some danger of a French invasion. Might not I say, I think there is some danger of somebody attacking me in the street—might not I, with just the same logic, prepare myself with a dreadnought club or life-preserver; or, perhaps, a brace of pistols, if it was deemed necessary; and might not I make any kind of provision against any such imaginary danger as that? But I should be no more rational in doing it than we are, as a nation, in making these preparations against France [hear, hear]. I wish I could get some of these public instructors and bring them to the test how far they are in earnest, when they write in the way some of these Manchester papers write, about a French invasion [hear, hear]. Now, to my knowledge, they have been writing in the same way these last five years; I have had them upon me ever since December, 1847, which is above five years ago. They were writing in the same way when Louis Philippe was King of the French, and when M. Guizot



was his prime minister. I will not let them off on their protesting that all they want now is to guard us against a usurper and a despot. I say they raised that cry as long ago as in 1847, when Louis Philippe was King, as loudly as they do now. They have been five years in this state of panic and alarm; and I say it is high time that such people should take some assurance against the consequences of this invasion, when it comes. Well, now, I am prepared, not only to give them that assurance on moderate terms, but I will put their sincerity to the test. Bring me that public instructor in your town, that has been telling you for the last five years, and upwards, that this invasion is so imminent; bring him to me, and I will make a proposal to him. If he will pay one shilling a week to your Infirmary, as a subscription, I will enter into a legal bond to pay him down ten thousand pounds when this invasion takes place [great cheering]. The Government has no belief in any danger of a sudden invasion. I will prove it to you in a moment. If an invasion took place without notice, our Government would be certainly impeached, because they are allowing our largest concentrated fleet—a fleet more powerful than the whole American navy;—now I am speaking deliberately when I say that we have a fleet before which, if every ship of war which the Americans have were brought they could not exist for twenty-four hours; and that fleet is now lying at Malta or amusing themselves between Malta and Corfu (with a great expenditure on the part of the officers for kid gloves for their parties and excursions); and I say that if Parliament believed what the Government and the instructors of the people are saying, as if it were derived from some special sources of information, that any government that ever existed in the country, and was proved, if an invasion and descent on our shores took place, to have suspected it, to have anticipated it, and to have given a hint of it to some of those public instructors in the country, would inevitably be impeached, and deservedly so, for having left our largest fleet 1,200 miles off, and at such a distance that it could not be collected in less than a month's time. So I assure gentlemen in the provinces who join in the cry that they are only being heartily laughed at for their pains, and the Government, which may profit by the cry, is by no means a sharer in the panic. And that is one of the worst parts of the panic; that Governments do manage to ride over a session and gain time when they can find silly people through the country who will occupy their fellow-citizens by such a cry as this, because those who would be better employed in urging forward the Government to do something, are kept trotting about the country to try to prevent the mischief which these alarmists create. Don't you think, now, that I and others on this platform, who form humble units in the political world, might be better engaged, and might perhaps be troublesome to some party in the Government, if we were not kept on trotting about by this cry of an invasion? It is a very clever contrivance, and is the very thing that despotic governments are always seeking for—something to keep the country always in a state of agitation, from a fear of invasion by any other power than themselves.

They were playing the part of bullies as well as dupes. The last French war arose out of a gross and unprovoked aggression on our parts. If there were any complaints, or accusations, or suspicions, they would more naturally have come from the other side of the Channel. He thought that, under the circumstances, when they investigated the origin and character of the last great French war with this country, it was surprising that there was not a greater feeling of resentment and indignation on the part of the French nation against the English. If there should be suspicion in the minds of any, it should be in the breasts of Frenchmen. If they followed the Christian maxim of doing as they would be done by, they should try a different tone, and see what a little conciliation towards France would do. He would tell them what was at the bottom of the whole of this cry in England about a French invasion—it was ignorance in the minds of the great masses of the people as to what the real condition and circumstances of the French people are. If it was not for this bugbear of France and the French invasion, there would be lamentation and woe in some clubs in London, for he did not think they could have any excuse for keeping up so large a military and naval force. His firm belief was, that if they let the people of this country know the whole truth as to the economical and social condition of the millions of France, instead of their fearing that the French people were coming to take anything they possess, they would be themselves dissatisfied that their own condition, as a mass, was not equal to that of the French.

The French people coming here, like a band of pirates, to take what the English people have! Why, you have to deal with 8,000,000 of landed proprietors. A very worthy friend of ours, who is now travelling in the south of France, and who is known to most of my friends about me, has written within the last few days to us, that, as the result of his inquiries and investigation, the condition of the rural population of France is very superior to that of the English peasantry. The French peasantry are the proprietors of the land. When the man follows his horse to the field there, he is turning up the furrows upon his own soil. Now, do you think that is exactly the population to run over from their acres to come here on a mere marauding expedition? [applause.] Now, our mistake is in judging the French people altogether by our own standard. It is true the French have not yet quite got that appreciation of the representative forms of Government in our machinery, and the habit of association and public meeting, and of the freedom of the press, which we have; it is because it does not enter into the French feelings to appreciate these things. For instance, the French people have no Habeas Corpus act, as we have in England, to give them that guarantee for their personal liberty. We attach the utmost importance to the inviolability of individual freedom, and I think we are quite right. But the French, though they have had three or four times possession of power in the streets, no one of their leaders, when he had absolute possession of their assemblies,—no one of their democratic leaders has ever thought of getting up and inserting a fundamental clause in their constitution to give them that protection which we have against any arbitrary undue infringement of their personal liberties. Again, with regard to their habits of associa-

tion and public meeting, it does not enter into the ideas of the French people to have public meetings such as we have, and discuss these questions as we do. It is not in their habits to do it. No class or party in the country have used it or adopted it with any general success [applause]. And, therefore, these things which we prize, the French, up to this time, have not shown that they attach much importance to. Now the time may come when they may have precisely the same feelings and views that we have with reference to these questions.

Give them time, and perhaps at some future time the French may have your tastes upon these questions, to which you attach so much importance. And now I'll tell you the lesson I think we ought to learn from the French having parted, apparently with so little reluctance, from their representative form of government, and their freedom of the press; and the lesson, I say, is this—that we English ought to learn not to learn to stroke our beards and to thank Heaven we are not as other men; but we ought to say, let us take care that our newspaper press shall be such a useful organ, both in the cause of morality, of truth, but, above all, useful in the cause of international peace, that the popular mind shall cling to it as an institution, and never allow it to be infringed upon; and let public men, leading statesmen, be so truthful in their representative capacities, and let them show patriotism enough, that the people shall have confidence in them, and cling to their representative system, and not abandon it as the French have done, because probably they have not found those attributes of which I am speaking. What the French do prize, and we don't prize much, is equality in social rank. The French people have abolished and destroyed feudalism for sixty years, completely. They don't tolerate any arbitrary rank or title, or any entails, or anything which can tend to give social inequality. They carry that principle of equality into their religious concerns; the French people won't tolerate one exclusively endowed religion, even although you had the church selected that comprises nearly the whole population. All people are treated alike in France. Every religion is put upon a perfect footing of equality. So in the taxation, which is the most equal, fair system of taxation in the world; you could not have in France a probate and legacy duty upon one description of property and not upon another [loud cheers]. Now, I see in France you cannot have what we have in this country, because public opinion revolts at it. You could not have an hereditary house of peers. Louis Napoleon would fall instantly—his throne would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase if he was to attempt anything of the kind [applause]. Therefore they have their tastes, and we have ours. They do not understand our tastes; I can vouch for it, from being a good deal among them; that they are very much puzzled at our little regard for this principle of equality, which they attach so much importance to; but they discriminate, and they say:—We envy you your jealousy of personal liberty; we wish we had it; we wish no man might have his personal freedom infringed. But that is not our taste. We have a passion for equality—you have a passion for personal liberty; and we should be better if we perhaps interchange a little and share our respective qualities [cheers]. Well, now, I say, let the English people be told exactly what is the condition of French society. Let them understand, when we are told the French are coming here to rob our banks, that the French have had more silver in the Bank at Paris than we have had of gold and silver in the vaults of the Bank of England at the time that we were treating them as pirates who were coming to rob our Bank. Then we talk of them coming to carry off the various commodities we have in this country. There are more silver forks and spoons in France than in England, a great deal. We know that if you go to a roadside public-house in France, you get a napkin and a silver fork; and we know in all their private families the class of people who live in that style are much more numerous than they are with us; a spirit of equality keeps up a vast mass there who have not similar tastes or aspirations here; and, therefore, when we hear of the French coming to commit a piratical incursion upon our shores, we are dealing with a people who would not be bringing all their worldly wealth in their *tamours*, like the New Zealanders or the Malays, but with a people that, in many respects, are considered by the rest of the world more civilized than ourselves. The rest of the world imitates their dress, their language, their amusements, and not ours. We are dealing with a people having more of portable property in their country than they would find here [applause]. Well, then, I say, to tell us all that of a people that have never molested us within the lifetime of any living being; on the contrary, who have a good right to complain of a most aggressive attack upon their shores on the part of our aristocracy sixty years ago. Well, I say we are placing ourselves in the light of an insolent, impudent bully that goes about the streets holding up both his fists, and trying to incite peaceable men to attack him.

Mr. Cobden, in reference to financial reform, pointed out the hopelessness of effecting much in that direction, except by cutting down our military and naval expenditure. That was a productive mine, and if that wicked delusion respecting France could be got rid of, it might be worked to some advantage:—

I won't promise you that it shall be quite as productive as the repeal of the corn-laws, and yet I really don't know but what, if you would give me the amount which, by putting an end to this wicked spirit of animosity which has crept between France and England—give me the amount which might be fairly taken from our warlike expenses, and let me deal with it in the re-adjustment of taxation, in the reduction of taxation, I think I could so relieve industry by removing its trammels in the shape of custom-houses and excisemen, that I verily believe I could give a new lease to trade, almost as profitable as that derived from the repeal of the corn-laws [cheers]. And if you tell me that this invasion cry is founded in common sense and reason, that we must be prepared with our present armaments, and then to increase them, then I should be guilty of the grossest imposture in the world if I were to tell you that any appreciable diminution could be made in the amount of our Government expenditure. You must, in that case, make up your mind to bear it, and I advise those who advocate this expenditure to do it without grinning, and without making wry faces over it.

(Continued on page 101.)

**THE FIRST METROPOLITAN FREE LIBRARY.**—A free library has been opened at Hampstead, near Chalk Farm, styled the Library of the North-London Anti-Enclosure and Social and Sanitary Improvement Society. This is the first free library established in the metropolis since the passing of the Public Libraries Act.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, February 2.

#### CONTINENTAL.

It is announced on high authority that the Queen of Spain is about to present the Empress Eugenie with a costly coronet, magnificently adorned with diamonds.

The daily crowd of visitors to the cathedral of Notre Dame is immense. The magnificent decorations of the Hôtel de Ville also attract thousands of visitors.

The impulse given to the trade of Paris by the late imperial *fête* is said to have proved highly satisfactory to the bourgeoisie.

On the Paris Bourse yesterday business was a little better, and prices were somewhat firmer. The Three per Cent. Rentes closed within a fraction of the quotations of Monday, being last called at 78f. 80c. for the account. The Four-and-a-Half per Cent., however, recovered considerably from the previous depression, the closing figure being 104f. 75c. There was little doing in either Bank Stock or Railway Shares, and no material variation in any of the quotations.

The last news from the seat of war (Montenegro) is, that on the 15th the Montenegrins, taking advantage of a stormy night, stole into the Turkish camp, where disorder and confusion soon reigned. The Turks at last took to their heels. The importance of this affair may be judged of by the number of trophies which fell into the hands of the victors. They carried off 17 flags, 80 horse-loads of powder, 60 horses, many weapons, silver-mounted yataghans, &c., and 317 Turks' heads. Austrian military men say, however, that it is far from improbable while the Montenegrins were occupied with Osman Pasha in the plain, Omer Pasha and his other lieutenants were advancing upon Cetinje.

The *Esperanza* learns that Narvaez has replied to the communication made to him by the Minister of War, on the 17th ult., that a malady to which he is constitutionally subject has returned with so much violence that it is at present impossible for him to comply with the royal injunction to proceed to Vienna, but that he will do so as soon as he finds himself sufficiently recovered.

On the 28th ult. Professor Gervinus presented himself, according to summons, before the penal tribunal at Heidelberg, to answer the charges preferred against him by the public prosecutor. The proceedings were merely formal, and consisted in the drawing up of certain *actes* or documents, which may serve as the groundwork of the proceedings before the Hofgericht, at Mannheim, where the decision of the case will lie. By the abstention of the public accuser, Gervinus is deprived of trial by jury, as the law leaves offences of the press to the cognizance of the judges in cases where less than six months' imprisonment is called for by the prosecutor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**QUARTERLY RETURN OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.**—Yesterday the Registrar-General issued his return of the births and deaths registered by 2,190 registrars in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter, ending December 31, 1852; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, about 3,342 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 624 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended September 30, 1852. The marriages and the births, in nearly the same proportion, greatly exceed the average number of the season; and the average of the corresponding quarters of previous years is slightly exceeded by the deaths. The births were 616,251 in 1851, and 624,171 in 1852. The deaths 395,933 in 1851, and 407,938 in 1852. The average annual rate of birth is 3.282 per cent., or nearly 1 in 30. In 1852 it rose to 3.472 per cent., or 1 in 29. The average annual rate of death is 2.242 per cent. (rather less than 1 in 45); in 1851 it was 2.269, or slightly above the average (1 in 44 nearly).

The Committee of the Privy Council sat yesterday, and there is a very general rumour that the Government intend to issue a Commission to inquire into the state of education in the country.—*Daily News*.

**MURDER OF A WOMAN BY DROWNING.**—A labouring man, named Maskell, was yesterday charged, at the Marylebone Police Court, with having drowned a young woman, named Eliza Lea, with whom he cohabited. He married another woman only last Sunday week. The evidence went to prove that on Monday night, he threw the girl into the Regent's Canal, at the bottom of the Regali Tavern gardens, Marylebone. He was remanded.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, February 2.

This week the supply of Foreign grain is more moderate than of late, but most of our country markets are just now fully supplied with English, which has its effect on our market, causing the trade to rule heavily at declining rates, except for Oats, which may be considered fully as dear.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 510 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 5,750 qrs. Barley—English, 2,250 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. (Oats—English, 80 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 10,210 qrs. Flour—English, 1,120 qrs.; Foreign, 250 sacks.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom *Post-office ORDERS* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

"A. J. Morris," next week.

Our Methuen correspondent may become a member of the Anti-state-church Association by sending a subscription to the Secretary, 41, Ludgate-hill, London.

"Fair Play," declined.

"Nondum," also declined.

"X. X. X."—We cannot interfere—and, moreover, we judge from his account of the matter that the young preacher was wrong.

"Samuel Purcell," in our next, if possible.

"A Looker-at-home" solemnly treats as a fact that which is nothing more than a sarcastic pleasantry. The document is nowhere but in *nubibus*.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

PARIS has enjoyed another gorgeous *fête*—the Emperor's wedding. The city of pleasures may be kept in good humour very easily, if its Sovereign can only provide "the needful." A spectacle is to the Parisians very much what a public meeting is to an Englishman—a safety-valve of discontent. The theatre serves him in place of the press—and a public procession smooths down his ruffled feelings far more effectually than a Parliamentary debate and triumph. Louis Napoleon is married. When his mind was once made up, he wisely cut short the days of courtship. Diplomacy foiled his attempts on royal houses, and he has had his revenge. Turning round upon those whose pride thwarted his first wishes, he bids them farewell in the language of sarcastic defiance. Whether his bride will gently hark him back to reason and sobriety remains to be seen. So far as she has yet shown herself, she has borne her honours nobly. The present of 600,000 francs laid at her feet by the Municipality of Paris, for the purchase of a diamond necklace, she modestly declines, and recommends its appropriation to a benevolent purpose. The solemnization of her marriage is followed by an amnesty comprising about three thousand prisoners or exiles. Yet, the French funds steadily go down. The capitalists, no doubt, foresee the possibilities of an exhausted exchequer, and the question occurs, "What next?"

On this side the Channel there are hosts of voices ready to reply in chorus, "War." We do not ourselves perceive the natural connexion between the antecedent and the consequent. War is even more expensive than *fêtes*—and it does seem odd, at first sight, that where there is an empty purse, there will be a rush into larger expenditure. Difficulties may make a man reckless—and if Louis Napoleon could hope to plunder his neighbours of the wealth which he wants, there might be some reason to fear that he would employ the sword to cut the knot of his perplexities. But, happily, there are no full coffers to tempt him. His only hope of increased revenue lies in peace and free-trade. To the former he professes his devotion, and the latter he is known to favour. What if he should prove a real friend to France in spite of herself? The world would be taken by surprise, but has not the Emperor's every step baffled previous expectations? Our public press has been perpetually at fault in their anticipations of his course. Possibly, if they are all but unanimous that he contemplates war, they may be disappointed by his preferring to win a triumph in the realms of commerce.

And this brings us to the Peace Congress at Manchester, upon which we have commented

more at length in the article below. The estimation in which we hold the event will be judged from the unusually extended space we have devoted to it. Even now, we have been unable to notice Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, which may be regarded as having opened up a new and wider prospect of useful effort to the friends of this movement. We will not here detain our readers with a word of criticism. We prefer to note, as we do with cordial satisfaction, the large space given both to the publication and to the proceedings of the Congress, by the daily press. The *Times*, in three successive numbers, gave its readers the whole of "1793 and 1853," besides full reports of the speeches delivered at Manchester. The other journals have done in proportion. England has been ringing from end to end, during the past week, with Peace principles. True, the press generally have condemned, ridiculed, and raved in turn—but this matters little where they allow the other side to be fairly heard. This is a new feature in the history of the Peace movement. Until now it has been snubbed or laughed at, but never allowed to speak for itself. And now if English common sense does not arrive at a right conclusion, it certainly will not be for lack of the materials of judgment. To our minds, the courageous fidelity and untiring perseverance of the leading men in the Peace cause, entitle them to the highest respect and gratitude of their country. How easy had it been for Mr. Cobden to step into high office by an accommodation of his views to his position! How certain might have been his path to the summit of popularity! Nobly has he surrendered his self-love to his convictions—and never did he stand forth to his country as an honest and an earnest patriot more heroically than at the Manchester Congress last week. His ambition is of the loftiest pitch which an Englishman can cherish—too lofty, too disinterested, too pure, indeed, for some to comprehend. Posterity will judge of him more correctly than his contemporaries, and will write him down a thorough man.

On the evening of Thursday last—whilst the Manchester Corn Exchange was resounding with denunciations of international war—a small and quiet company in one of the apartments of Dee's Hotel, Birmingham, were engaged on an essay at terminating that intestine war which preys upon the very vitals of society—the war of destitute and criminal children upon the property and morals of their social superiors. We reported, a few weeks since, the third annual session of a Conference on this subject. At that Conference, a committee was appointed—who now reported in favour of Mr. Ellis's Reformatory scheme (briefly sketched in another column). This recommendation was adopted, and practical measures in accordance therewith were resolved upon. We augur, from the care and liberality which characterise the commencement of this effort, very happy results; and shall watch its progress with deep interest.

There will henceforth be missed from the gatherings of the philanthropic one whose name has become familiar, by his talents and virtues, to tens of thousands, both in England and America—the Rev. Thomas Spencer. It will be seen from the "Obituary," copied into another column from a respected contemporary, that Mr. Spencer's decease was immediately attributable to the overwrought condition of his physical and intellectual system. Of the many who have thus prematurely disappeared from earth, there are few whose labours were at once so abundant and well-directed as were his. Gifted with abilities that might have won for him eminence in any profession—and early distinguished by achievements that would have smoothed the road of ecclesiastical preferment—he made choice of a path uninviting to worldly ambition, and yet seldom trodden from unmixed motives. Conscientiously believing that God had made him a minister of the Church of England, he bore without complaint fetters that he did not affect to disregard, and earnestly laboured to make it in truth "the Church of the poor." He was repaid by their love and confidence, and by the respect of many who had no sympathy with his views; for while no less pungent than fervid in the advocacy of those views, he never degenerated either into asperity or fanaticism.

The case of the Queen v. Newman—virtually, Achilli v. Newman; and, by unhappy association, Protestantism v. Popery—has come up once more,

and probably for the last time, in Westminster Hall. After hearing protracted arguments, the Court refused, by the mouth of Lord Campbell, to grant a new trial—on the ground, not so much that the Court approved of the verdict of the jury, as that it was still out of the defendant's power, having no fresh evidence, to gain an opposite result. In pronouncing the lenient, but quite sufficient, sentence, which condemns Dr. Newman to the payment of £100 fine, Mr. Justice C. Oleridge acquitted the defendant of the conscious utterance of false charges, or of the malicious republication of allegations sincerely believed; but characterised the charges as improbable, and censured the method of their setting forth as in bad taste. Public opinion, by this time, certainly goes with the former part of this judgment; and while many think the charges in question by no means improbable, all must admit that for an æsthetic offence, correction in kind would have been sufficient. If we cannot expect that for the future, polemical antagonists will desist from casting dirt at each other, let us hope that religious systems will be judged by public opinion on other grounds, and that a British court of justice will never more be disturbed by the clamours of religious partisans.

The town has been much moved, this week past, by the publication of a great national grievance. The grievance consists, as far as can be made out, in the circumstance that precedence has been given to the arms of England over those of Scotland, on the royal standards hoisted in certain Scottish localities when the Queen is "over the border;" and on the newly-coined florin. The grievance being thus purely imaginary, the public emotion is likewise exclusively cachinnatory. It will hardly be credited that in this material age, and from among a people who are generally held quite indifferent to the effigy on a coin, so that the coin itself be no counterfeit, certain noblemen and gentlemen have been found to petition concerning this matter, the Earl of Kintoul, "Lord Lyon, King at Arms." Such, however, is the fact—and, no doubt, something will come of it; for "great spirits are not moved but to great issues."

We close with the notice of a fact quite in harmony with the leading topic of the week. General Godwin, after having repeatedly checked the impetuosity of ambitious subordinates, and arranged for the conquest of Burmah upon a scale of tardy grandeur becoming an oriental enterprise, has displayed a craven courage, and suffered a disgraceful loss. He appears to have left at Pegu, as a garrison, only 400 men, upon whom the Burmese made an attack with overwhelming numerical advantage. A reinforcement of 450 was sent, and proved unable to extricate their fellows. A division of more than 2,000 was then moved upon Pegu; which was, of course, successful in its immediate object, but failed to save the lives of some brave men, or to restore the prestige of British invincibility. The event will doubtless obtain the General's recall. It will do more—help to make the war itself ridiculous and hateful.

## THE MANCHESTER PEACE CONGRESS.

WE can sympathize very feelingly with the conductors of the Peace movement. For some time past their path has been rough and their sky gloomy. So cheerless have been their prospects, so hard did the very heavens appear to rain down discouragements upon them, that it must have demanded unusually strong faith in the goodness of their cause to keep them from throwing it up in despair. Little do the public dream of the fearful strain upon the spirits to which a prominent post in the management of an unpopular agitation exposes its occupant. That part of his trial which the public can see—the politician's sneer, the Parliamentary derision, the studied neglect or systematic *badinage* of the press, and the officious protest of every scribe who desires to be reputed rational and practical—is the least he has to endure. The sorest difficulty is commonly met with behind the scenes—doubting friends, thinly attended and desponding committees, unexpected changes of opinion, frequent desertions, advice which smacks of wavering allegiance, and, sometimes, accusations which tell too plainly of a determination to make some pretext of quarrel. Oh! it is anxious and wearisome work to maintain a resolute front when there is an ever-gnawing consciousness of inter-



ine weakness. When the chill is in the bones it is hard indeed to keep the teeth from chattering. Yet this is the kind of experience to which all who conduct a forward movement must make up their minds to encounter. Seasons of priceless satisfaction, no doubt, they will occasionally enjoy—but they are few and transient compared with those of toil, and anxiety, and disappointment.

The active friends of the Peace movement, we suspect, have had their full share of this unenviable lot—if not, they have been singularly favoured. At any rate, they have not recently walked in sunshine. There was a time when they appeared to have mastered public indifference, and to have established a power for good strong enough to cope with the grim evil they are essaying to abolish. It was but a February gleam—pleasant by contrast, but soon followed by murky skies of many days' duration. The invasion panic made its appearance, and, like the cholera, its ravages were frightful. Autumn after autumn it returned with the recess, and where it did not absolutely extinguish pacific desires, it made them faint and queasy. Nothing availed to dispel the sickness, but increased military and naval estimates, and even they did not prevent the possibility of relapse. Two Governments prescribed a dose of militia, and one administered it. Alas! it was to little purpose! The talk now is of "national defences." The fears of the departed Duke are accepted as a solemn legacy. We are strengthening our artillery. We are active in our dockyards. We are building new, and repairing old, fortifications. But still we have not got over our dread of a French invasion. Our middle classes, and especially the upper section of them, shake their heads at Mr. Cobden, and pity so sound an economist and so successful an agitator for being a little cracked. Grave men with bald heads, or blanched, have turned pale at the possibilities of Osborne House being pounced upon some dark night, and the Queen carried off—of England waking up some morning to be told that her dockyards and arsenals have been destroyed—of London being given up to sack, and the vaults of the Bank despoiled. Why, who in the face of a mania like this could hope to preach Peace principles with effect? What the public, under its present delusion, wants, is an augmented defensive establishment equal to any conceivable villany on the part of our French neighbours. Most prudent public!—but, like the over-cautious in general, most gullible withal! Three years ago, who would have anticipated that you would have become a patient in the hands of the United Service Club, to be first poisoned with its conceits, and afterwards drenched with its nostrums.

The Peace Congress Committee did an act of high moral heroism when they determined to attempt, at such a moment, what Mr. Cobden calls "a revival." The very boldness of the conception redeems it from contempt. It shows heart—and the influence of that is contagious. It shows faith—and strong faith always makes an impression. It shows invincible pertinacity—and this will stimulate drooping spirits as well as depress the too sanguine expectations of the war party that they had nothing to do but to—"go in and win." Public opinion needed a shock to rouse it from its waking phantasies. The time has been well chosen for the patriotic experiment—the place, too—and also the plan of operations. It will be hard if between Mr. Cobden's pamphlet—"1793 and 1853"—and the Peace Conference at Manchester, some suspicion is not begotten in the public mind that—not the Peace agitators, but—*itself* has been a little crazed. At all events, attention has once again been drawn to sober realities, undeniable facts, and sound principles. And this was precisely what was needed—a recall of public opinion from the region of imagination to the realm of judgment—a severe comparison of fancy with fact. Nations, as well as people, are sometimes hypochondriacal, and require something like a wrench to disenchant them. The Manchester Conference is well fitted to serve towards this desirable consummation.

"But are we not really more exposed, at this moment, to a hostile incursion from France than at any former period of our history, and less prepared to repel it than we have ever been?" This is a question which admits of two replies—an affirmative and a negative—accordingly as

one looks at the mechanical or the moral facilities available for such a purpose. Let it be admitted that steam has bridged over the Channel—that railroads favour the rapid concentration of an army on one point—that all the machinery of war is in the hands of one man, and he a man not to be trusted—that Louis Napoleon could, if he so resolved, inflict irreparable damage on this country, and that, inspired by a belief in his destiny, he is not indisposed to use his power to our injury—the concession is very far indeed from settling the question. The French Emperor, we suppose, must submit, like other men, to what he cannot alter. If, for example, we, on this side the water, were armed to the teeth, if a powerful fleet scoured the Channel, if every landing spot upon our coasts were amply guarded, and if a moral certainty should exist that an army sent hither would never return, we suppose that Louis Napoleon would think twice before resolving to encounter such odds. The "national defences" advocates confess this, for they tell us that the surest mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war. Well, then, it is agreed on all hands that prudential motives must, after all, have some sway over this man's will. But do not many such motives spring up on French soil? Is a war with Great Britain, entered upon with no object but that of revenging an almost forgotten defeat, likely to captivate French affections? Why did the Emperor find it expedient to utter the words, "*L'Empire, c'est la paix*?" What do the six or eight millions of land proprietors in France anticipate from war? How would it suit Paris? How Marseilles and Bordeaux? Will the capitalists, the manufacturers, the merchants, the artisans, or the agriculturists of France encourage a policy which will cut off many of their resources, and load them with increased taxation? Dare Louis Napoleon disregard, to such an extent, the material interests of his subjects? Looking at the moral aspects of the question, we verily believe that a wanton invasion of the shores of Great Britain by a French army, or, indeed, any abrupt cessation of international amity between the two Governments, was never so difficult, never so unlikely, as now. The spirit of the age forbids it.

Now mark! We are asked to prepare against a contingency becoming every day more and more improbable, by immediate sacrifices becoming every day more and more severe. The armed peace becomes almost as expensive as actual war. This country measures its means of human destruction by that, and thinks it necessary to augment them—that by this, and adopts the same conclusion. An insane competition goes on on both sides of the Channel, and neither people are the safer for it, whilst both are more heavily burdened. Why not, at once, ask France to enter into treaty with us, to refer to arbitration any difference which cannot be settled by diplomacy? Why not attempt to contract a similar stipulation with every State? Not because it is impracticable—not because it is unreasonable—but because it would cut from under our defensive establishments the only plausible ground for their present magnitude. Let the Peace Congress committee work on—they have common sense on their side. The invasion mania will come to an end—and the reaction of feeling from it will correspond with its present intensity. Presently, the people will be revenged on their own delusion by cutting down our war establishments to much more modest limits than would have contented them, but for the hoax played upon them by alarmists. The war party are but digging their own grave.

Just now the Peace movement is being run down by the press with wonderful unanimity. Nevertheless, its prospects were never brighter. The *Times* has given Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, and the speeches delivered at the Manchester Congress, a circulation which, if they have truth in them, will far outweigh the banter, or the condemnation of editorial comments. The one thing to be desired above all others is an attentive consideration of the whole subject—and this is now in a fair way of being secured. An immediate return to sobriety may not be effected—but the reign of military intemperance has received a check. Reflection will be induced, and may hereafter ripen into conviction. The first step has been taken—the rest will be easier. On the whole, the Peace party have unquestionably achieved a very decided advance, and that in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles,

#### THE RECLAMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

WE have just perused, with a degree of interest which not the well-feigned tale of woe, nor the romantic passages of authentic history, can always command, a volume the form and subject of which give little promise of attractive reading—namely, the Report of Evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons on Destitute and Criminal Juveniles. It is not simply, nor chiefly, as a body of reliable information upon a topic of great social importance, that this ponderous blue-book has engaged our attention—but rather, by its comprehensive and vivid pictures of methods of human life, and forms of human character, that are yet but very imperfectly known; though open to the personal observation of nearly every one of us. Judges, police-magistrates, prison-inspectors, gaolers, chaplains, schoolmasters, philanthropists, and even the subjects of all this apparatus and energy—are presented to us, each in his proper person, and speak each in his own tongue. The idiosyncrasies of these three distinct classes—the judicial, the reformatory, and the criminal—are strikingly brought out, by allowing each to tell his own story in his own words;—the two former, to the committee in person; the latter, by statements printed in the Appendix. As the committee have not yet concluded their labours, they do not condense into a Report the mass of facts laid before them; and our space will not allow us to attempt, at present, anything of the kind. Anxious, however, to fix attention upon the benevolent experiment proceeding at Birmingham, we will just indicate the several methods of reclamation recommended by the principal witnesses.

The first witness called was Capt. W. J. Williams, inspector of prisons for the home district. He spoke in strong commendation of that clause of the Act passed in 1838, by which young offenders who have been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment receive conditional pardons upon placing themselves at some charitable institution, such as the Philanthropic Society's establishment at Redhill. The great benefit of this clause, in Captain Williams's opinion, is its being in some degree compulsory; for if a prisoner should either abscond, or not conform to the rules of the society, he may be taken before a magistrate, and, upon the oath of one credible witness, be committed to a gaol or house of correction. The experiment of sending boys from various prisons to this establishment had exceeded his utmost expectations. Boys who had been convicted eight or nine times had turned out good characters, and had been sent out to the colonies in which labour was most in demand. Captain Williams attributes this result to the industrial and disciplinary character of the education they receive. Of the day or ragged schools at which numbers of them had previously attended,

"I think," he says, "much of the education they undergo is useless to them; it is not of a sufficiently useful or interesting nature to keep up an interest in their minds. Generally, I think it is not sufficiently of a secular nature. I think, in many of these boys, there is distaste almost created in them by a constant reference to the Bible on all educational questions, making it rather a spelling-book or education-book, or class-book, than a sacred book."

At present but a very small proportion of juvenile criminals, and those taken exclusively from the metropolitan prisons, can be thus dealt with. Captain Williams advises that provision be made for its adoption throughout the country—and, further, suggests that an old law requiring sureties from the parents of boys for their good behaviour should be revived. "For instance, a boy who had committed an offence, if he had friends, should be called upon to give sureties for his good behaviour; and the sums required from the sureties should be analogous to their condition in life. They should not be the considerable sums now required for sureties, but a person ranking as a labourer should be amerced, if he had become surety for his boy and he went wrong, in a sum that he might be expected to pay. Then he would have some inducement to look after him." If that inducement were not acted upon, the law would have a right to lay hold of the boy, and make him a ward of the State until he is of age.

Mr. M. Devenport Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, is in the habit (one of questionable legality) of remitting young offenders to their parents or guardians on a simple undertak-



ing; but he attaches more importance to the prevention than to the cure of juvenile crime. He would, therefore, establish in every district, schools of feeding, industry, and training, and render attendance at once compulsory upon the children of the criminal classes. He says, wisely, that for establishment of right conduct in such schools, only spontaneous benevolence and special qualification can be relied upon. While, therefore, he would tax the community for the origination and maintenance of reformatory institutions, he would leave it to local philanthropists (qualified by pecuniary contributions) to discover where they are most needed, and to exercise upon them an interested supervision.

One of these—a philanthropist so wise and earnest, that if his fellow could be found in every neighbourhood, the huge apparatus devised by Mr. Hill would be superfluous—is Mr. John Ellis, shoemaker, native of Swaffham, late of 117, Albany-street, and now of Birmingham. More than eight years ago, he became a teacher in the Brook-street Ragged School. Meeting there with boys who had been in prison, some five, six, or seven times—some as many as fourteen times—he set himself to understand the original cause of their criminality, and why they got so much worse than better by their prison discipline. The result of his cogitations took, in 1848, a practical shape. He selected three lads as the nucleus of an industrial class—"a gentleman of the name of Platt" furnishing money to commence with; the committee of the school reluctantly permitting him the use of a room, and himself giving time and labour. One of the lads was a very bad character—had been several times imprisoned and whipped; the others were beggars, if not thieves—"very destitute lads." He sat down with these boys on shoemakers' stools, and while he taught them to ply the hammer and awl, talked with them of their past life, and the possibility of amendment. The experiment wrought so promisingly, that in a month two more boys were added to the class; and by December in that year, it had increased to fifteen. But the Albany-street shoemaker had a notion that industrial and oral teaching were not sufficient to accomplish the reformation he desired. He has great faith in home influences. So he took these three gaul-birds to his own house, associated them with his little son (twice wedded, he had no wife), and treated them as a father. There is a sublime simplicity in his reply to an inquiry from one of the committee as to his object and method in thus doing:—

"Will you explain to the committee up to what point of training you have carried these boys in the school, and how gradually introduced them into your house?"

"My principal object always was with those lads to put in their power the means of getting a living, by teaching them a business; with regard to their morals, I thought I could not do better than set before them a good example, and I ate with them, and drank with them, and slept with them, and I associated myself with them in every way; and as far as religion goes (I don't profess to be a religious teacher), I showed them the law of the Gospel as well as I could. I am not much of a scholar myself, and therefore I could not cultivate their intellects much."

The police warned him that nothing but transportation would do for these boys; his friends shook their heads at his romantic zeal—neighbours laughed, and some of them complained—the committee declined to bear the expense. But he went on with his project, and triumphed over all. He taught these boys his own trade so thoroughly that they can now live by it—and "those lads who were once a disgrace and a curse to society, are now smart, fine, young men, as ever you saw."

Such is the man whom the Birmingham philanthropists, guided by Mr. Joseph Sturge, have selected as the manager of their reformatory schools. It is scarcely possible that they can fail of success, in such hands. But as it is not possible to multiply impressions of Mr. Ellis, we must hope that his example will be closely copied—or what is better, his sagacity and spirit participated—wherever the children of want and vice do most abound. In the absence of men thus wise and devoted, the best devised and most generously supported schemes must fail; for in the words of a little book which seems to have been Mr. Ellis's "friend, philosopher, and guide,"—"We cannot hire or buy faith."

**ROBBERY AND FLIGHT.**—Joseph Lamb head clerk in the goods department of the Northampton station of the North-Western Railway, has absconded, having robbed the company of more than £1,000.

**EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**—The following "Early-Shopping Pledge" is being signed, through the agency of the Early-Closing Association, by the assistant-tradesmen of London:—"Believing the late-hour system to be unnecessary for all purposes of business; feeling it to be a grievous burden and a barrier to our moral, mental, and social advancement; and, believing the custom of late purchasing to be the mainstay of that unjust and oppressive system, we, the undersigned young men and young women, engaged as assistants in the various houses of business in this metropolis, hereby solemnly pledge ourselves—1st. That, henceforward, we will neither purchase nor order any article at a hatter's, hosier's, jeweller's, chemist's, tailor's, perfumer's, stationer's, draper's, or any other kind of shop, after six o'clock in the evening, excepting in cases of extreme emergency. 2nd. That we will, other things being equal, deal at those shops, of whatever trade, which close the earliest in their respective districts. 3rd. That we will, to the utmost extent of our power, induce our several friends and acquaintances to act upon the same resolutions." Arrangements are being made to have a similar document signed by the public generally, especially by the ladies of the metropolis.

**MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.**—On Thursday an influential meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham and neighbourhood was held at Dee's Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a juvenile Reformatory Institution. Lord Calthorpe took the chair. The report read by the secretary stated that the committee appointed at a recent meeting had thoroughly satisfied themselves of the soundness of the system pursued by Mr. Ellis, in the Reformatory Institution in the Ryland-road, and that, in their opinion, the success of that and other kindred institutions justified them in proposing to extend the experiment in Birmingham. The committee estimated that twenty boys would cost, one year with another (at the rate of 4s. a head per week), a total annual sum of £200; but it was proposed that the candidates should be received into the institution gradually, and therefore the full weekly cost would not accrue for the first nine weeks. The entire estimate of all costs, master, boys, matrons, &c., for twenty boys, was £350. The committee announced that Mr. Adderley, M.P., would build at Salfrey, about a mile from Birmingham, at his own cost, a house, and workshops and dormitories, for twenty boys, and attach to it five acres of land. The committee recommended that this offer should be accepted, and that Mr. John Ellis should be placed at the head of the establishment, the pecuniary management being confided to a committee. The committee further suggested various details as to admission. The report was received, and the thanks of the meeting tendered to the committee for the attention they had devoted to the subject. It was likewise agreed, on the motion of Lord Lyttelton, seconded by Mr. J. Wright, of Manchester:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, some effort ought to be made to reclaim youthful criminals, and that, in order to their rescue from demoralizing influences, it is desirable to provide for them a house, to afford them the benefits of education, and to train them to habits of regular industry, thus giving them the means and opportunity of reformation." It was further resolved that a school, termed the "Birmingham Reformatory," for the education and employment of children, should be established, and a committee, consisting of Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Hill, Q.C. (Recorder), and a number of most influential gentlemen, was appointed, to make arrangements and open the school as speedily as possible.

**DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.**—Viscount Melbourne, brother of Viscountess Palmerston, long in the diplomatic service of the State, and better known as the Hon. Sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Beauvale, expired on Saturday morning at Brockett-hall, Hertford, after a short illness, arising from gout in the stomach, by which his lordship was a great sufferer. He leaves no family, and the title becomes extinct. The family estates revert to his lordship's surviving sister, Viscountess Palmerston.

**MR. GLADSTONE ON UNIVERSITY REFORM.**—On Thursday some friends of Mr. Gladstone entertained him at luncheon in the hall of Balliol College. His health having been drunk, he made a speech, in the course of which he said—"He would venture to say that if the House of Commons afforded any criterion of public opinion, that opinion was, on the whole, friendly and respectful towards the University, but that the retaining of that confidence and respect depended much on the course now taken by the University itself. There were resources, both pecuniary and moral and intellectual resources, which were not brought to bear on the proper work of the University, and which might be brought to bear upon it by such improvements as had already been commenced in some of the colleges. If the University would do its duty in this respect, especially by extending its advantages to more of the classes it now receives, and to as many as may be practicable of other classes, who partake less of its benefits at present, he felt confident that the country and the Parliament would maintain its independence, and would only desire that it should continue to put in practice those fundamental principles on which it had ever hitherto worked, of the authoritative inculcation of religious truth, and something like a domestic superintendence of the pupils."

**THE GREAT BOTTLE QUESTION.**—The Sunbury magistrates have fined Mr. Wayne, keeper of the Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines, 40s. and costs, for selling beer in two bottles purporting to be the one a "quart" and the other a "pint," though one was deficient 12 ounces 14 drachms, and the other 6 ounces 7 drachms. The prosecutor was an Inspector of Weights and Measures.

## Law and Police.

**THE INSOLENCE OF MONEY.**—At the Marylebone Police-office, on Thursday, Captain Henry Hugh Clayton, residing at No. 1, Woodfield-terrace, Harrow-road, and upon whom summonses had been previously issued, was brought up on a warrant charging him with having assaulted Eliza Remington, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, and about 26 years of age. She was housemaid to the defendant. Complainant, on being sworn, deposed to several attempts upon her chastity by the captain. Mr. Long: You have summoned Captain Clayton here for assaulting you: let me know what you have to say upon that. Complainant: In the afternoon, while in my bed-room, and in the act of packing up my clothes, Captain Clayton came in and said I should not go till the next day. I told him that my mind was made up to go instantly, when he rang the bell, and I then rushed down stairs into the kitchen. The captain told the cook that she had corrupted me, and he then thrashed me with a cane with such violence that marks were upon my person for several days. He has repeatedly made to me improper solicitations, and I have upon every occasion repulsed him. Mr. Long (to the defendant). What answer have you to this? Defendant: She made some improper and insolent remarks as a servant, and I gave her a slight tap with the cane. Mr. Long: The assault—and you do not deny it—has been proved, and for that I shall fine you 50s. and costs. Captain Clayton (pulling out a well-filled purse) said: Did you say £50? Mr. Fell, the chief clerk: The penalty is not £50, but 50s. Captain Clayton: Oh, very well! He paid the penalty with much *sang froid*, and then quitted the court.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND THE PUBLISHERS.**—Hostilities continue between Mr. Panizzi and the booksellers. Mr. Henry G. Bohn was summoned before the Bow-street magistrate on Thursday, for not sending certain books to the British Museum. The investigation was very lengthy, counsel being employed on both sides. After the last conviction for omitting to send books, Mr. Bohn wrote to Mr. Panizzi, asking that officer to inform him if he had failed to send any other works, as he would immediately supply them if he had, and thus avoid further legal proceedings. It appears that by the last act of Parliament upon the subject, the Museum is not obliged to apply to publishers for books, but publishers are compelled to send them, at the peril of legal proceedings in default. The answer to Mr. Bohn's letter was from the solicitors of the Museum. Subsequently, the solicitors notified that unless certain volumes were sent, Mr. Bohn would be summoned. Some of the books, mostly reprints with slight alterations, Mr. Bohn thought the Museum could not claim, and others he sent; but the summonses had then been taken out, and the books were refused. Mr. Bohn's counsel complained that these proceedings arose from spite: some of the books were published years ago, and nothing was said about the omissions when the former proceedings took place. Mr. Jardine endeavoured to smooth the asperities of the contending parties; and in the cases made out he imposed only a nominal fine of a shilling. One claim the magistrate decided against; five were withdrawn; and in the others the defendant was ordered to pay £11 16s. 6d., the amount of the value of the books, the court expenses, and the fines.

**MURDER AT PRESTON.**—The Town Hall of Preston was densely crowded, on Monday, by persons anxious to hear the examinations in a case of murder committed at an early hour that morning in Turk's Head-yard. The name of the deceased is Thomas Wilcock, an itinerant nut-seller, and the parties implicated in his death are James Parker, also a nut-seller, and Ralph Ireland, a journeyman joiner, both of whom appeared in the dock. The prisoners were remanded to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

**VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST THE GREENWICH UNION NURSE.**—The poor orphan child so cruelly burned by his drunken nurse, having died of his injuries, a verdict of manslaughter has been returned by the coroner's jury against the woman.

**BARBAROUS MURDER NEAR KILBEGGAN, IRELAND.**—On the evening of the 20th ult., on a bright moonlight night, a party of five young countrymen, dressed in frieze coats, and caps on their heads—in no manner disguised—as appears, went to the house of Thomas Farrell, of Gurteen, situated about four perches from the public road. Farrell, who was a "quiet, well-disposed Roman Catholic," was at his fireside, telling a story to his family, viz., his wife and two daughters, a servant-boy, and three of his neighbours, young men, all sitting round the fire, without any candle burning, when three men, armed with guns, raised the latch of the door and came into the house. Two of the marauders placed themselves as sentinels by the persons at the fire, while the third proceeded to ransack the house. On coming into the room again he addressed the unfortunate Farrell, saying, "Tom, lend me your gun for a few days, and I will return it." Farrell desired the servant-boy to reach him the gun, which was beside him. Farrell stood up when the boy handed him the gun; getting it in his hand, the assassin desired the boy to stand back, and in an instant the two fellows that kept guard fired their muskets at Farrell, who fell dead instantly. The inmates of the house appear never to have made any resistance, or even alarm, till nearly twenty minutes after the atrocious deed was committed.

**A MINIATURE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The mayor, town council, and other gentlemen of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, have it in contemplation to build a miniature crystal palace, at comparatively small expense. Many ladies of the town are ardently in favour of the scheme.



## PEACE CONGRESS AT MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 97.)

Mr. Cobden proceeded to describe his relations to the Peace Society, and the new scheme of operations purposed for agitating the question:—

I have been told, I confess candidly, by political friends as well as political enemies, that I was doing myself a great deal of harm by allowing it to be thought that I was opposed to all defensive armament. My answer has been:—If anybody believes that of me, and chooses to make that a reproach to me, I don't suppose that if I disabused them it would do much good, for they would be sure to find something else, to invent something else; and, besides, I said I have so much respect for those gentlemen who belong to the Peace Society, and see that they are doing so much good, that I don't feel disposed at all to say anything that should appear, or be construed to imply, anything like a slight or disapproval of their conduct. But it is very well known to my friend Mr. Sturge, and others with whom I have acted,—they have known very well that although I am as anxious as they are to put an end to war at once and for ever, and see universal peace, yet that I was not educated in the principles of the Society of Friends, and it is generally to our education that we are indebted for our principles. And I have never avowed, I should be hypocritical if I avowed, that I entertained the opinion, that, if attacked, if molested in an unprovoked manner, I would not defend myself from such an act of aggression. Nobody, I presume, who wishes to do me justice, ever dreamed that I would do so. But it was not necessary, because I found everyone bullying and crying, "We will remind them of Waterloo; we will sing 'Rule Britannia'; we will remind them of Trafalgar and the Nile;"—it was not necessary I should join in reminding them of that. But I have had my opinion, as well as the great body of my countrymen, that an unprovoked attack would find, I dare say, as resolute a resistance from me as many of those who are now crying out in a panic, and who, I suspect, would be very likely to run away from the enemy [cheers and laughter]. Now, gentlemen, the Peace Society has just as tolerant views towards me as I have towards them. The Peace Society has never attempted to coerce me into their principles of non-resistance. I must say I have never found them attempting to make a proselyte of me. They perfectly understand what my views are on this subject,—that I will put an end to war if I can, but will submit to no injustice if I can prevent it. Now, it is intended from this time that we shall enlarge the scope of this movement [hear, hear]. We have met this morning, and we have had a meeting which has reminded me of the good old time of the League [cheers]. I have seen at the very outset of this agitation noble-minded men put down their names for a sum of money which we were glad to wind up with in our League agitation after a five years' struggle—I have seen £500 put down to one name this morning—[cheers]; and it is proposed that there shall now be a new society, because the Peace Congress Association formed the common ground on which all men might co-operate. We don't propose to found any new society, but we intend to extend the operations of that body which was founded when we began the Peace Congress which visited the continent, and also sat in London. We intend that there shall be a more abundant supply of the sinews of war placed in the hands of your committee by the addition of some other names in Manchester and elsewhere; and we hope to set at work, not only a machinery for inundating the country with printed papers for its information and instruction, but we hope to set four or five lecturers to work in visiting every borough in the country, and see whether we cannot counteract the poison that is being infused into the minds of the people [cheers]. When I met one of my friends in the streets of Manchester yesterday, he said, "Why, you have come at a very inopportune time for your Peace meeting; for everybody is in a panic, and think you wrong." I said, "Why, that is the very reason why we are here [hear, hear]; there never was a time yet when it was so necessary for the Peace party to redouble their efforts as at present." And I venture to predict that the creation of the militia, and the present cry for an increase of our armaments, will date the very downfall of this very system which we condemn [hear, hear]. This insane and wicked attempt at misleading and exasperating the people will recoil upon its authors—there will be from this time but the beginning of a reaction; and we won't fail to profit by it. Then our lecturers and our tracts will be directed to disabuse the public mind, in the first place, of the impression which is created with respect to the intentions of France. That is the first thing to be done, because there's where the danger is. Then let them deal with the economical view of the question—I mean the pressure of the enormous burdens on the industry of this country. Let our lecturers go and show what each town pays—why, I heard it stated that Manchester has to pay £200,000 as its share for our past wars, and for our present preparations. Let them go and show in all our towns and boroughs what are our economical objects. But don't let us lose sight of the still higher motives for peace. I have always been of opinion that the main spring of this movement must be with those men who look beyond temporary concerns of any kind—who, instead of viewing this as a pounds, shillings, and pence question, or even a question of physical suffering, have an eye to the eternal interests involved in it [cheers]. I say these are the men who are the main spring of this movement. If anything be done to destroy the energy, or check the zeal, or to wound the consciences of those men who, from 1815 to the present time, when there was little attention paid to this question, kept the sacred lamp burning in the midst of contempt and contumely—if we do anything to disparage these men, I would not give a button for the prospect of this movement. And, therefore, our lectures and tracts and publications must not only advocate the cause of peace on the ground of religious duty, and the interests of morality, but we must not say one word that shall wound the convictions of those men who conscientiously believe in the inviolability of human life, and who would not resist to the death to save their own existence.

Mr. Cobden then replied by anticipation to the arguments of those who would denounce this new coalition, and showed that at one time the Whigs were glad enough of the alliance of the Peace Society. He continued:—

Gentlemen, our object here is business. You are here, from all parts of the country; and we have made a beginning in the essential part of our business this morning. At the meeting that has been held since the morning meeting, I think some four or five thousand pounds have been subscribed [cheers]. It is proposed that it should be made up to ten thousand pounds [cheers], and that we go to work at once. Now let us tell those people who have fancied they have it all their own way, for some time, in calling out for more soldiers, that in threatening us with a French invasion—that we are going to have a good deal to say upon that question, and they may expect to meet us in every borough and town in the kingdom [cheers]. I presume, that our friends who are here will take charge of counties; for instance, suppose my friend Mr. Bowley would take charge of Gloucester [cheers]—I was going, almost, to challenge him, to take charge of a county myself; but I certainly think, that all those who are, as I am, imbued with the conviction that the present is a most critical time in the cause of peace, should bestir themselves now; I hope they will, and that they will be ready, not only to give their time to it, in all parts of the kingdom, but that they will subscribe the sinews of war; and if it be only known in France that here, in Manchester, in the centre of the Free-trade agitation, surrounded by the very men who won that battle, there are men here now who are prepared to commit themselves—aye, and to commit liberally of their fortunes—to the agitation of this Peace question, and to the disabusing the minds of the people of this country as to the intentions and as to the condition of the French people,—I believe that if this be known in France, it will have more effect than anything that could possibly be done to counteract the mischievous effects which are being produced by those publications which are now issuing from the press [great cheering].

In conclusion, the hon. member read a portion of a letter which had been received from Mr. Ewart, who is now in Paris, arranging for the education of his daughters; and Mr. Ewart, after expressing his regret that he could not attend the Conference, says:—

I have been some weeks in France, and I believe, from all I have seen and heard, on the most unquestionable authority, that the feelings of the French people are decidedly in favour of peace. Indeed, I believe the general feeling of the French army to be decidedly peaceful. Nothing but some sudden impulse—the sense of some supposed injury—would give to public opinion a different direction.

This statement was received with much cheering.

Mr. Barclay Fox, of Falmouth, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Samuel Bowley moved the fourth resolution:—

This Conference, believing that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of one country in the internal politics of another, is a frequent cause of bitter and desolating wars, maintains that the right of every state to regulate its own affairs should be held absolute and inviolate.

He advised that their appeals should not be directed to those who were interested in the maintenance of the present system, but that they should go to the intelligent mechanical and working classes, and having formed a strong public opinion against the war system, we might depend it would not be long before it was at an end [hear, hear].

Mr. Carter, M.P. for Tavistock, seconded the resolution; and in so doing, gave a sketch of the warlike encounters between France and England made in the earlier periods of our history, with a view to show their worse than utility. We had taken possession of and held Minorca, Malta, and made other captures, and it was our propensity to injure our neighbours which made us afraid that they were about to injure us. He thought we ought to keep away from our neighbours' fortresses. He was to support the subject of non-intervention. It would be well to consider what our intervention had produced. Mr. Carter then referred to a number of fruitless instances of intervention on the part of England. He thought, however, that there might be some cases where we might intervene, by negotiation, in the cause of humanity, such as in the unhappy affair in Tuscany. We might negotiate for the liberty of the slave, but not resort to the use of cannon balls. Replying to a question from Mr. Bowley, whether it would be possible to obtain a return of the treaties with foreign nations which bind England to interfere, Mr. Carter said his belief was that if a return were moved for from the Foreign Office, of all treaties by which we are bound to foreign countries, the information could not be obtained; for on a late occasion, when there was a dispute about Schleswig Holstein, there were very learned pamphlets written, and disputes arose among the diplomatists themselves, how far we were bound by some treaties of 140 or 150 years ago. He hoped that eventually Government would be obliged either to give them in a volume all the treaties by which they are bound to foreign countries; or, if they could not do so, have a commission, or a committee of the House of Commons, which would get this information. He could only say, that he could put in his pocket all the treaties the Americans have with foreign countries, and every citizen could refer to them whenever he wished. It was time that England, too, should know how she was entangled in foreign alliances.

Mr. Lawrence Heyworth supported the resolution in a short speech, in which he said that his simple plan for putting an end to war was to abolish the Custom House. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Richard then said that he had received a lengthened and admirable letter from M. de Cormenin, especially referring to the anti-Gallican panic. It was too long to read entire then, and would be published, with some other documents which they had received. But two or three points of this essay bore so pertinently on the main subjects they had met to consider, that they would be doing the cause, not less than the author, great injustice by not submitting them, in lieu of a speech from M. de Cormenin himself, in proper person.

Every Government in Europe (he says) that is administered by wise and prudent statesmen, sighs after peace; for their interests, their necessities, their wishes, are bound upon peace. They have their broken-down finances to build up again; their morality to re-model; their systems of education to re-organize; their con-

merce to extend; their agriculture to fecundate; their administrations to reform; their laws to revise. Happy, ah! thrice happy, that fabulous, unknown, enviable nation, from whom Heaven has averted the two heaviest curses that can afflict mankind—bad laws and good soldiers.

He then sets forth, in his powerful and pungent style, the politico-social evils which, like chronic maladies, cripple the vitality of continental nations, and render necessary the maintenance of large armies, not for purposes of foreign aggression, but to keep down domestic brigandage and ruffianism; and adds, that there is not one of these continental Governments that would not willingly dispense with the payment of so many hundred millions every year, expended on arms and accoutrements that rust and wear out, if the police of their states could be effected by any other means; or that would not pay a handsome subsidy to any power that would undertake the onerous office of keeping the turbulent masses in order, like good little children. Referring then to the press, he observed:—

Permit me, gentlemen, to be astonished at the English press, the first press in the world for the extent of its information, for the completeness of its facts, for the largeness of its views, for the science of its detail, and, above all, for its magnificent independence—and yet which affects to know, or which really knows so little of us, although we are separated only by a little bit of a creek, that it attributes to us the most bellicose intentions in the world. Really, if I had not now for many years known that no folks are so foolish as your very clever folks, I should be at a loss to ascribe an origin to these crooked notions you English entertain of us. They amount simply to this: that Napoleon III. must necessarily blow away a good deal of gunpowder because his uncle, Napoleon I., amused himself pretty considerably in this way. Here is a pretty kind of reason for sensible folks to run their foolish heads against; as though, because one man has done such and such a thing at one particular time, it should be absolutely necessary for another man to do the same thing at some other time. Why, then, let us go on playing ride-a-cock-horse, because we were used to do so when we were children. I wager a hundred to one that if Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, any, or either of them, suddenly re-appeared on earth, they would ride some other hobby than the one that is associated with their names, and that the world would be extremely surprised to see the amiable countenance they would put on. I certainly have not had the honour of a personal acquaintance with Alexander or Caesar; nor even with Charlemagne; but I did know Napoleon, and think I may venture to speak for him, for he was a genius; and men of genius are so much men of their time, that they themselves make their own time. Well, Napoleon, this great man, the so-called mortal enemy of England, would be astounded at the prodigious greatness of her industrial enterprise, and would be, at the present time, her best, her sincerest friend and ally; and most assuredly it is not he who will counsel his nephew to seize upon a few tumbledown cottages in Belgium, or some dozen or two mountain ruts of Savoy, instead of mining, ploughing, draining, fructifying, and otherwise turning to the best account, the rich lands of France, and wresting from them where-with to warm and feed us and our cattle and beasts; to gather in our coal, wine, hay and straw, fruits and wines. If he do not pursue this pacific course, seeking in it his real glory—the only glory worthy of a noble heart—his nephew would be mad—arch mad. Is it at forty-five years of age that, belting himself for the first time with the girdle of war, he is going to make the attempt of rivaling on the battle-field, the dazzling but fatal—yes, the fatal—glory of the conqueror of Austerlitz and Marengo? And who will dare to assert that to deserve well of France he must baptize his front with the blood of the English?—who ever makes such an assertion, is guilty of an international blasphemy—with the blood of yon English, who but so recently, and with so much generosity, extended to him the hospitality of proscription. Had he demanded our suffrages only that he might madly throw away the blood and the gold of France on the territories of our neighbours, who are our friends, I don't know what my fellow-citizens would have done; but as for me, I would have refused him my vote loudly and bluntly. No; it was not to place at our head conquerors, and flourishers of the sabre, that, twenty years ago, I the first demanded, for my fellow-citizens, universal and direct suffrage. I know well, that ten millions of votes are ten million times better and safer than ten million bayonets or rifles, though even the rifles be all Minnie's.

M. de Cormenin then severely flagellates the European governments for their aggressive course towards weaker powers, not forgetting England and her Kafir war. He passes on to our Militia Bill:—

What a pretty invention! (he exclaims.) I congratulate you upon your ingenuity. You have shown by it, that when a great nation is bent upon giving itself a fright, and has no reason to be afraid of any other people, there remains to it the very honourable but comical resource of frightening itself. But let us for a moment, like good, reasonable people, as I hope we are, quit declamation, and endeavour to arrive at something like a conclusion respecting the secret and bellicose disposition of the French nation. What do statistics say? Is it our peasantry who cry out for war? They who would lose thousands of strong arms, which must take to the musket exercise, instead of that of the plough and the spade, and who would soon have their imports and taxes doubled and trebled—probably, as you warlike folks will say, much to the advantage of agriculture? Is it our producers and sellers of wines, oils, wood, haricots, eggs, butter, cheese, old iron—in fact, of everything—and whose articles would then enumber their cellars, their warehouses, their granaries, and their every available store? Is it the numberless retailers, who, in time of war, for want of customers, would have their bills and promissory notes returned at maturity, protested and dishonoured? Is it the notaries, attorneys, and men of law, the price of whose purchased vocation falls in value as business is checked? Is it the dealers and traders in oxen, calves, sheep, poultry, who produce these things only when there is money to pay for them—but pray, in time of war, where is there any money? Is it the manufacturers and spinners of silk, and cotton, and wool, who would have to padlock their manufactories and their shops, for want of a demand for their wares? Is it the artisan class? the workers in, and the exporters of bronzes, looking-glasses, piece goods, jewellery, false and real, crystal ware, carpeting; is it these who are going to risk their fragile elegancies across continents and oceans—those elegant nothings which are purchased almost at the price of their weight in gold—in the markets of peace, and only there? Is it the holders of shares of all kinds in railways, steamboat companies, banks, docks, mines, canals, and the thousand-and-one financial enterprises that give activity to the money-market? Is this the class to clamour for war, in the teeth of a dead certainty that their property and interests will be depreciated till it attains a merely nominal value? And the fundholders in the 3, 5, 4, or 4½ per cents.; is it they? What have they to gain? Nothing but a loss of at least 40 per cent. Is it the Christian priests, who abhor blood shed in the fratricidal struggles of kings against kings, and peoples against peoples? Is it our minister of finance, who at the very smallest whisper of war would see—with eyes filled with tears—suddenly dry up before him the double sources of direct and indirect taxation; our exchequer bills no longer negotiable; and our capitalists jealously locking up their strong box with its patent Chubb (for we secure our treasures with your locks), and emigrating to foreign lands, with their money in their fobs, or consenting to lend it only at usurious interest? Is it our excellent frontier inhabitants, who, eating and drinking in peace one evening with their neighbours of the east and north, are going to ret to, the next morning, and tear one another to pieces like wild beasts, as they would be, and as you charitably pretend that they are? Is it our workmen who want to go to war with the workmen of Belgium, Italy, Spain, Russia, Germany, England? Is it our artists, our musicians, our comedians, our singers, our philosophers, our professors and their pupils, our mathematicians, our writers, our physicians, our lawyers, our poets, our surgeons, chemists, and alchemists? Pooh! Well, if out of this mass, comprising all classes, not one of them desires to make war upon you, nor even to pay for it, who then do you expect is going to do it? Perhaps you are going to pay somebody to undertake the



task; you are going to beg of them very politely to do you the honour to make a descent upon your coasts, in, say four flat-bottomed boats, duly armed, manned, and ammunitioned.—In so great a hurry are you, I see, to be once, and for the first time in your life, well drubbed, so that you may at length say, we have been well drubbed, and we are satisfied.

The Chairman alluded at some length to the £10,000 fund, and hoped that every gentleman who felt a warm interest in it would co-operate with the committee, that the subscriptions might be made up at the earliest possible period, and that they might have the satisfaction, before the end of the week, of announcing that the whole of the money was subscribed.

Mr. J. Sturge, in making another announcement, took the opportunity of requesting the friends of the Peace Conference to contribute both of their funds and personal effort; and suggested that those who were not qualified to address public assemblies could distribute tracts. It had been proposed by their friend, John Bright, that this publication of Mr. Cobden's should be printed in a cheap form, and placed in the hands of every householder or head of a family in England [cheers]. He was sure their friends to-day present, who represented every large town of ten thousand inhabitants in the country, would be ready to do most essential service in this way [cheers].

The meeting was then adjourned, before half-past nine o'clock.

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

The Conference re-assembled on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of the Lancashire Independent College, was requested to take the chair.

The Secretary commenced the proceedings by the reading of a note from Mr. Henry Vincent, expressing his earnest hope that the meeting would be so wisely conducted, as to raise the Peace movement in the affections of all classes of the people. He also read a letter from Dr. Habner, an eminent Protestant minister of Paris.

The Rev. Chairman then read an able address, which entered into some arguments to prove that war is opposed to the authority of the gospel, to reason, to justice, and humanity. This was the first occasion, Dr. Davidson observed, on which he had presented himself in a public assembly upon the Peace question; but he had watched the Peace Society with great interest, in its most efficient action during the past few years. He did not trouble himself because they were as yet in a minority, since their cause was good and true.

James Bell, Esq., M.P. for Guildford, moved the following resolution:—

That the present system of governing India and the colonies of this country having a direct tendency to foster a military spirit, to encourage an extravagant military expenditure, and to involve the nation in a constant succession of dishonourable and cruel wars with the native races, eminently unfavourable to the true progress of religion, civilization, and commerce, this Conference is of opinion that the whole system ought to undergo a speedy and thorough revision.

Mr. E. F. Collins, editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, seconded the resolution. He said he had long felt, that one of the greatest defects of the public opinion of this country was, that it did not pay sufficient regard to what was done in our own colonies, by those who, in our name, took the conduct of the national affairs. We talked of having been at peace for the last thirty-six years, and yet, at that time, we had been carrying on small aggressive wars in every quarter of the globe [cheers]. He believed the people of this country had a great deal to answer for, indeed, in their great neglect of the colonial policy, and of the efforts their rulers were making in other parts of the world to appropriate and steal the property of others [cheers]. And then, as in the case of Sir James Brooke, the moment we raised the cry that they were doing wrong, there were persons in this country to get up immediately, and say: "Oh, we are preparing a field for the gospel mission; we are opening the way; our ministers will follow our military officers; the Bible will succeed the sword; we are spreading peace on earth, a little prospectively, it is true [a laugh]; but still our mission is decidedly a most pacific one; we are warring against ignorant people, who do not wear garments like those we do, nor cook their food precisely the same as we do; they are savages, and obstacles in the way of civilization, and they must be removed." After a reference to the Kafir war, and our inroads upon their territory, he said:—He wished that Conference, and all earnest men, very particularly to regard everything that was doing in the East; whenever a despatch came from abroad, showing that some aggression was going on, and that we were at war with some little tribe or people, the public of this country might consider that some gigantic act of oppression was being done in their name, towards a people who had no press, no voice to make us aware of their suffering; and even our rulers, sitting in Downing-street, were only aware of the very small portion of the horrors that were going on, and for which the English public were in some measure responsible [cheers].

The Rev. Henry Richard said, that we had now, in the war that was raging in Burmah, so striking a practical illustration of the evil which had been adverted to in the resolution, that he would ask permission to submit to the meeting a brief sketch of the facts, taken from Parliamentary papers, on the authority of Government, as to the origin of the present war in Burmah:—

It seemed that about the middle of the year 1851, complaints were made to the general Government of India that the Governor of Rangoon, which was one of the cities on the coast of Ava, on the river of which we were then accustomed to have a good deal of commerce, that the Governor had been practising extortions and oppressions on some of the merchants trading to that port. He felt bound to state, with the utmost candour, that those complaints were well founded; there was no doubt that that man was a tyrannical and unjust governor. But

the first thing our Government did, instead of sending a peaceable negotiator to the Government of Ava, was to despatch two vessels of war to Rangoon, to demand explanations at the mouth of the cannon. Well, these vessels of war, under the command of Commodore Lambert, presented themselves there, and Commodore Lambert found, on investigation, that the complaints against this Governor were well founded; but he had instructions, that, if he could not bring this man to reason, before commencing hostilities, he should send to the Government at Ava. He accordingly forwarded the despatch entrusted to him by the Governor-General to the King of Ava. Now, mark! a prompt, and dignified, and most friendly reply was immediately received,—complaining indeed of the threat, with which the despatch from the Governor-General concluded, as not consistent with friendship—but conceding, in the most frank and honourable manner, all the demands that were made. The demands were, that the Governor of Rangoon should be displaced from his office on account of the tyranny that he had practised against our merchants—and that certain pecuniary compensation should be granted to those merchants, for the wrong that they had endured. All these claims were immediately and most frankly conceded by the Government of Ava; as a proof of which, the Governor-General of India himself, when he received the answer from the Government of Ava, said, "The letter addressed by the Ministers of the King of Ava to the Governor of India, was friendly in its tone, and entirely satisfactory in its tenor; the Court of Ava promised at once to remove the Governor of Rangoon, and to inquire into, in order to redress, the outrages complained of; and if there had been any good reason to doubt the entire sincerity of those assurances, their prompt fulfilment must have cleared away those doubts;" the offending Governor was at once removed, and the successor took his place at Rangoon. Now, so far was straight enough; but what took place then? Commodore Lambert sent to inquire at what time the new Governor would receive a communication from him; the reply was, that he would be happy to receive communications from him at any time, as he was anxious to maintain the pacific relations that had existed between the Government of India and the Government of Ava. Commodore Lambert then sent two of his subordinate officers to wait upon the Governor of Rangoon with a communication. They went, apparently in a very unceremonious spirit, pressed themselves into the court of the Governor's house upon horseback, which, it seems, was contrary to the etiquette of the country, and insisted upon being introduced instantly into the presence of the Governor. His servants said that the Governor was at that time asleep, and that it was not consistent with their duty to wake him, or to intrude upon him without his own consent. Well, these gentlemen—(Mr. Bowley: No, not gentlemen)—no, not gentlemen, but these naval officers, thought proper to get into very high dudgeon at this; and to represent to the servants of the Governor of Rangoon, that unless they were admitted instantly, he would be either punished by his own Government, or the British Government would be compelled to inflict summary justice upon him. The servants were not overpowered by these threats, but kept firm, and said they could not at that time admit them to the presence of the Governor. Well, for about a quarter of an hour, this conference took place between the two naval captains and the servants of the Governor of Rangoon. At the end of the quarter of an hour they returned to Commodore Lambert, stated what had occurred, and no doubt magnified it greatly, in order to make the insult to their dignity appear as formidable as possible. Then, what did this man, Commodore Lambert, who was placed in a position of so much delicacy; and who had, at that moment, specific instructions from the Governor-General of India, saying, "It is to be distinctly understood, that no act of hostility is to be permitted at present, though the reply of the Governor of Rangoon should be unfavourable, or until definite instructions regarding such hostilities should be given by the Government of India." Well, as soon as the complaint was carried back by these two officers to the commodore, he instantly seized upon any vessels of war belonging to the King of Ava that were lying in the river, blockaded all the coasts, summoned all the British inhabitants residing in the town of Rangoon to quit instantly, and repair to his vessels; and, in fact, he commenced the war. Solemnly, having carefully investigated the whole of the Parliamentary papers, he (the speaker) found that the whole and sole cause of the war which we are now waging in Burmah, and which, according to the *Times*, is costing £50,000 per month, was an insult offered to the dignity of a fourth or fifth-rate British officer, in keeping him a quarter of an hour outside the court of the Governor of Rangoon. We have there about 20,000 men, and above twenty vessels of war. How did this arise? It arose from the fact that we are in almost all parts of the world represented by military men; and so it was, that when some small officer, who imagined himself carrying in his own person the whole dignity of the British Empire, got his dignity insulted, he involve the whole of this great empire in war, and we hear nothing of it till we are called upon to vote thanks in the House of Commons, and give peerages to the parties who had been carrying on these wars so unrighteously [loud applause].

The Rev. Francis Tucker, of Manchester, supported the resolution in a very eloquent speech. After advertizing to the religious aspect of the Peace question, he referred to Mr. Cobden's speech of the previous evening, who told them that he had no hope for the success of the cause in which he had so zealously engaged, except higher principles were brought into the field than those which appertain to mere secular interests.

Deeply gratifying to myself was that statement of that distinguished man. I seemed to see at the moment the very genius of triumphant commerce bowing low before the shrine of Christianity. And is not this the proper attitude after all? It is only the men who proclaim "glory to God in the highest," that have any hope of realizing the rest—"Peace on earth and goodwill among men" (applause).

He did not expect that their success would be immediate, but they had reason to believe that it would be progressive.

A single lifetime has been enough to see the practice of duelling pass from a habit into a history; from a thing which was indispensable to all honourable men, into a thing on which now all honourable men look down

with contempt and scorn (applause). And why not thus with those wider and more barbarous duels between nation and nation, between tribe and tribe? I covet the honour that is reserved for that statesman in whose lifetime this blessed revolution shall occur. Men honour Augustus who said, "I found Rome brick, and I left it marble." What honour shall we give to that statesman who shall have to say, "I found the nations of Europe in factions; I left them a family. I found them bristling with spear and sword; I left them wielding the ploughshare and the pruning hook. I found them bleeding with wars; I left them singing the songs of peace. I found them full of mournful recollections; I left them full of smiling hopes. I found them implacable, angry, envious, jealous, and malicious; I left them gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy, and full of good fruits?" (applause.) I say what honour will be reserved for that statesman who, at his dying hour, can, with gratitude to the Giver of all good, make an assertion such as this; and could we desire for our honoured friend the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire (cheers), a greater and more enviable honour? (applause.)

He concluded by saying, that it was with great pleasure that, as a minister of the gospel, he took a part in the proceedings. "I do believe religion looks approvingly on the undertaking in which you are engaged. Religion does not regard you as rivals, but as co-operators; not as enemies, but as friends."

Mr. Richard Allen, of Dublin, supported the resolution.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, in advertizing to the series of Peace Congresses they had held, said:—He thought it very important to be understood that as they had been joined by many who did not go quite so far as some of them, they made not the slightest compromise of principle in doing so. And as he was one of those who had at one period of his life feared to take the ground the Peace Congress committee did, he wished now to say that from his experience he firmly believed that they had never made so great progress as since they had widened the basis on which they acted (hear, hear). He expressed great indignation at the letters of some of the correspondents of the English journals. He asked them to read some of those articles, and say, if the correspondents of the French press were to come to London and write such things about our Queen, whether we, with all our boasted liberty, should allow them to stop and abuse our sovereign so. The Peace Congress committee had its duties to perform, and he was glad to see all their friends in Manchester had no wish to make a separate organization, but he had great pleasure in seeing added to the committee a few of their names, for the purpose of superintending this fund. He did not hesitate to say, that he hoped Paris would be the place where they would have a Congress before the summer was over, if practicable. There was little difference of opinion on the subject of the resolution which he held in his hand, which was merely intended to strengthen the hands of the committee, if it was found suitable to hold a Congress on the continent during the present year. It was:—

That this Conference would encourage the Peace Congress committee to hold a Congress at some suitable time and place on the continent of Europe during this present year.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Suter.

The Rev. J. Burnet spoke in support of the resolution, and in answer to the alleged hostile feeling of the French, detailed some facts relative to the reception at Paris of the Peace Congress, and that, too, when Louis Napoleon was President.

Mr. Charles Gilpin had had something to do with getting up this Conference, and now witnessed with high gratification the presence of a body of five or six hundred delegates, from various parts of the empire—men representing, in their particular localities and circles, much social and political influence—men who knew how to let their voices be heard upon the hustings, and their votes to tell at the polling booth. He contrasted the funerals of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, the first soldier and first statesman of the age, the one mourning without pomp, and the other pomp without mourning. Mr. Gilpin then commented on the various resolutions that had already been passed, and in reference to that which deprecated all foreign intervention in the domestic policy of nations, he said that in this resolution, the Conference only echoed the heart-protest of every true-hearted man and woman in England, in reference to the ruthless and bloody intervention of the Russians in Hungary, and the French in Italy, but for which interventions those countries would, instead of being, as now, the slaughter-houses of the living free, and the charnel-houses of the dead, be in the possession of liberal institutions, under such men as Kossuth, men (said the speaker) who, differing with them as I do, as to the right means for the enfranchisement of nations in their adversity, I deem it a greater honour to call my friends, than I would to claim kinship with any throne of Europe (cheers). Mr. Gilpin then read the resolution committed to him, as follows:—

That in the judgment of this Conference, the recent law passed for the enrolment of the militia was unnecessary and impolitic; and as its inevitable effects will be to derange the habits and demoralize the character of a large portion of the community, to interfere with the requirements of industry and labour, and to spread among the people military tastes and habits, which cannot fail to act perniciously on the national character, the Conference recommends that strenuous efforts should be made to procure its immediate repeal.

He said they must be rather careful what they did in carrying this resolution:—

It would not be new to many now present, that the Peace party had taken an active part out of doors in opposing the progress of the Militia Bill; and the Peace Society issued certain placards or handbills, in reference to it; and at the top of these bills they put the picture of a man being flogged; it having been refused, in the House of Commons, to do away with the punishment of flogging in the militia. Now, it was found that those handbills produced considerable effect in the community—it was found that they interfered with the work of the recruiting-sergeants; and they were rather inconvenient



to the powers that be; and, therefore, there had been, and there were, four of their friends, in different parts of the country, who were, at this hour, the subjects of a Government prosecution for displaying those bills, and for circulating them (hear, hear). Why, upon this platform, there was one of the victims, Nicholas Withers; he had showed a bill in his window, and he was threatened with a Government prosecution (cheers). There was one man at the present time, he believed, imprisoned because he could not find bail on this charge. Well, when the Peace Society heard of this, they could not allow innocent men to suffer for what they had done. He (Mr. Gilpin) had not, individually, written or circulated the bill, but he had been one who thoroughly approved of it, and therefore he was very glad to be one of a number who wrote a letter to Mr. Secretary Walpole, telling him that the handbills were simply what the Peace Society had been in the habit of distributing for a number of years—that no preceding Government had thought it necessary to take any steps upon it—but that, if he was disposed to go to law and punish any parties for issuing those bills, let him take those who had signed their names to the letter, and not proceed against the poor billstickers and tradesmen, who showed those bills in their windows, but take the members of the Peace Society (cheers). That letter was sent to Mr. Secretary Walpole; the first signature upon it was that of a banker in Lombard-street, and it was followed by about sixty signatures. Mr. Secretary Walpole never took the trouble to acknowledge that letter. Of course the Secretary of the Peace Society wished to know what was to be done, and when Lord Palmerston came into power, a copy of the letter was sent to him. Lord Palmerston replied, "That he could not enter into any discussion with Mr. Richard on the principles of the Peace Society" (a laugh). Why, nobody wanted him to do so; all they had wanted to know was, would he or would he not continue the prosecution of these poor men? And they had not got an answer to that yet, although a second letter had been sent. They were now waiting to see what was to come next; but, if Lord Palmerston thought those trials were to go by default—or that, because some of these victims were poor men, they would be overruled by county magistrates—he was mistaken (cheers). Those trials should all be brought up to the city of London; the people of England, and the world, should know of this onslaught on the liberty of the press (cheers). The first counsel of the land should be engaged to defend their cause; and it would be seen whether a professedly liberal Government, coalition though they be, would venture to attack the press of England.

The militia was the result of a panic cry. The experience of many of them proved that a militia was most pernicious; but the friends of peace had never said in the most enthusiastic moments anything half so strong against the militia as the following passage in the "United Service Magazine":—

The idea of a local militia as an available defensive force, in case of invasion, was worthy of the impotent brain of a worn-out family minister; it was the abortive advice of a feeble and dispirited mind, strained to the utmost in its endeavours to meet the emergency, and utterly unequal to the task. It was the trick of a political charlatan, passing off as sterling metal a base, paltry, and spurious imitation.

There was no threat of prosecuting that magazine; but when the Peace Society said, "if thine enemy hunger, feed him;" "do good to them that hate you;" "love thine enemies;"—and proceeded to show that the cutting of the throats of our enemies was not exactly compatible with loving our enemies, then came the terrors of the law. Having taken the trouble of consulting one or two of the first counsel of the day, on the subject of the Militia Bill, he had learned from one of them distinctly that the most libellous parts of the placard in question were the quotations from the New Testament. Mr. Gilpin subsequently stated, that at a meeting held at the Palatine Hotel, on the previous day, it was decided that £10,000 should be raised for this agitation, and four gentlemen put down their names for £500 a-piece. One gentleman, this morning, had put down his name for £300; two had promised £250 each; two, £200; five, £100; seven, £50; and two, £25. God speed the enthusiasm (said the speaker) which originates meetings such as these. The soldiers in this holy warfare will leave to their children no coat of arms emblazoned with dagger and bloody hands, or helmet with cloven front, but we hope to leave them as an heritage the examples of firm and uncompromising, but peaceful and moral opposition to ruinous and pernicious legislation; and while surplined ministers cry from Sabbath to Sabbath, "Give peace in our time, O Lord," be it ours to labour for the fulfilment of that petition, and to secure the priceless blessing to our own and future generations (cheering).

Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., said, it appeared to him that the worst feature of the present state of the Peace question was the apathy of ministers of the gospel on the subject. In concluding his speech, Mr. Hindley said, they had watched with great interest the career—he might say, without exaggeration, the glorious career—of their friend, Mr. Cobden; but never had he watched it with more interest and more anxiety than he had done within the last three months. They knew the changes that had taken place in the Government of this country. The question had been asked—"Will Cobden be in the Cabinet? Will Cobden be in the Government?" We found him not there, and if he was not there, his (Mr. Hindley's) firm and decided opinion was that it was because he had joined and patronized the "humbug" of the Peace Society. This occasion was a test of the simplicity and sincerity of their friend Mr. Cobden, which had raised him far higher in his estimation than if he had been sitting this day a member of the Cabinet (loud cheering).

The Rev. Newman Hall, in supporting the resolution, said that he was a Christian minister, and, therefore, a member of the Peace Society. Our religion was the gospel of peace; the Saviour was designated the "Prince of Peace;" and the God we worshipped had revealed himself as the God of peace; and the people of God should love the things which make for peace. But he conceived, also, that political economists, financial reformers, and the friends of social progress, might

properly meet on that platform; and especially might the friends of total sobriety be found there, for there was an alliance between the intemperance of drink and the intemperance of war. He should like it to go forth to the working classes, to the poor Chinamen, to the Kafir, and to the Burnese, that the Bible blunted, and not sharpened bayonets, and that the gospel was not responsible for what was done by our armies (cheers).

The Rev. John Sibree said, he believed there were more ministers of the gospel connected with this movement than many persons supposed. The president was a tutor of Christian ministers, and he hoped some good would result from his address and example on that occasion. Mr. Hindley had seemed to regret that Mr. Cobden was not in the Cabinet; it reminded him of a remark in the *Standard* respecting the "deluge" which was to occur, and stating that Lord Aberdeen had provided an ark to hold the clean and the unclean. He (the speaker) believed that if Mr. Cobden had been in the ark, he would have been "the dove" that would have been sent forth to announce that "the deluge" was subsiding (cheers and laughter).

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons also supported the resolution. He could not think that our Universal Father wished one body of his children to slay the other. He thought that those who advocated war should fight the battles. If our governors, or the editors of the *Times*, had to go and fight the battles themselves, they would soon tender themselves as members of the Peace Society. The working classes ought, also, to have it impressed upon them that, if they would not fight, there would be no fighting.

The Secretary read the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. Joseph Price, of Neath, one of the founders of the Peace Society:—

I am not disposed to indulge prejudice against the elect of the French, but a way opens to place our principles in favour of peace before his view. He will not fail to observe the proceedings at Manchester; and I think it desirable that any public speaking should not raise hostility in his or his subjects' minds. I can never forget the fact, that during the last French war, and before I called attention to the formation of the Peace Society, in the 6th month, 1814, in Plough-court, with dear William Allen's concurrence,—a French privateer captured a sloop of mine, the "Clifton Union," off the Land's End, laden with iron and coal; and on my captain (George Croaker) telling the captain the vessel belonged to a "Quaker," who was principally against war, and forbid his carrying a gun, he at once returned him his papers and the sloop, and bid him go on his way!

Mr. George Thomas, of Bristol, moved:—

That this Conference recommends that a deputation be now appointed to wait upon the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Prime Minister, to represent to his lordship the sentiments of this Congress, on the subject of the great military establishments of Europe, and to present to his lordship an address on the subject.

He hoped they would attend to this address, because in that they would see that the Earl of Aberdeen himself was pretty much committed to their own views on this matter. In his speech in Parliament, noticed in the address, he agreed with them that the peace and security of Europe was greatly endangered by these large military establishments.

The Secretary having read the address,

Mr. Thomasson, of Bolton, then made a very able speech on what he called the cotton-spinners' view of the question, and brought forward a variety of facts and arguments in proof of the impolicy and needlessness of our present large armaments, especially in relation to the colonies. Since the peace we had been spending some £15,000,000 a year in defending ourselves; and, after thirty-seven years' peace, we were told that, notwithstanding the expenditure—which would have built a ten-pound house and garden for every working-man in the country (hear, hear)—we were in danger every year of foreign invasion.

Mr. James Kershaw, M.P. for Stockport, moved:—

That the committee be instructed to offer for European competition prizes not exceeding £400, for the best essays upon the evil of the present standing armaments of Europe.

This resolution was subsequently altered, at the suggestion of Mr. Carter, M.P., so as to embrace not Europe only, but the whole world.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Pease, and was carried unanimously.

Richard Cobden, Esq., having taken the chair, Robert Charlton, Esq., of Bristol moved:—

That the best thanks of this Conference be presented to George Wilson, Esq., the president, and the Rev. Dr. Davidson, the vice-president; also to W. A. Cunningham, Henry Richard, and Wm. Stokes, the secretaries, for their valuable services rendered in conducting the business of this meeting.

J. Crossley, Esq., M.P. for Halifax, seconded the vote.

In putting it to the meeting, Mr. Cobden complimented the gentlemen referred to in it, and stated that he looked forward to the time when we shall have a complete emancipation of our periodical press from the claw of the tax-gatherer. He had advocated Free-trade in corn, because it would improve agriculture; and he would advocate the freedom of the press, because it would improve the character of the press, and because it would save the community at large from having the greater part of the press rushing without consideration into any cry of the moment, not regarding the consequences which might happen to the nation from being so represented on a vital question like that of peace and war. He wanted the press so perfectly free that the Peace party might have what he would venture to promise it should have, if the emancipation of the press from the trammels of the tax-collector were completed—a daily organ that should be treating the sound doctrines which they had heard inculcated during this Conference; and Mr. Richard, one of the Secretaries, would then find a fitting field for the exercise of his pen.

Dr. Davidson briefly acknowledged the vote.

Mr. Cobden, from the chair, having made several announcements relating to the subsequent proceedings, the Conference adjourned at about twenty minutes to three o'clock.

#### GREAT MEETING IN THE FREE-TRADE HALL.

The public meeting in the Free-trade Hall on Friday evening, was one of the best meetings ever held in that building. The place was densely filled at an early hour; indeed, many were unable to obtain seats. At seven o'clock, when the proceedings commenced, this spacious building presented a closely-wedged mass of faces, imposing from their numbers, and an earnest of the interest excited by the occasion. Mr. George Wilson occupied the chair, and the entrance of himself and the principal members of the Conference was the signal for a cordial greeting.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Richard reading the resolutions of the Conference, which were proposed for adoption by Mr. Ellis, of Leicester, seconded by Mr. Sturge, and carried *unanimously* by the meeting.

The Chairman then briefly addressed the meeting, confining himself chiefly to an explanation of the practical steps proposed to be adopted by the Peace Congress Association. He announced, amid loud cheers, that the subscription amounted to £4,525, and had no doubt the whole £10,000 would be raised.

The Rev. John Burnet being called upon, moved the following resolution:—

That as it is of the utmost importance to the peace of Europe, and to the general interests of civilization and humanity, that friendly and cordial relations should exist between this country and France, this Conference deems it to be the special and solemn duty of all friends of Peace earnestly to discourage whatever has a tendency to revive suspicions and jealousies between these two great nations, and to promote all such measures as shall serve, by extending their commerce and multiplying their amicable relations, to bind them more closely in the ties of interdependence and friendship.

The resolution he had to move was, he said, connected with keeping up a good and kind feeling with our next-door neighbour:—

Who was there who could object to that? Was there any man present that would like to abuse his next-door neighbour, to gaily, and fret, and irritate him, until he was worked into something like a fight with himself? Why, if there was such a man, that wished to quarrel with his next-door neighbour—and France surely was our next-door neighbour—he ought to take the course which the Irishman took in a thorough fair; he took a great coat on his arm, and let the tails of it trail upon the ground, to see if anybody would step on it, that he might get a fight (laughter). One could scarcely go through a crowd far, without getting somebody to fight with one, if one was doing that. What was France doing, that we must look upon her with jealousy? If we were building ships, and increasing our armaments, and making a noise about war, why should not France? After all these hostile manifestations, England said to the Emperor, when he said the empire is peace, "Now don't you be telling stories, because we are going to make the empire war." It was something like the poor sailor in the ship, who, when he was going to be thrown overboard, said, "Don't do that; I am not dead," and they replied to him, "Hold your tongue; the doctor knows better than you" (great laughter). And in the same way, when the Emperor said, "The empire is peace," we said to him, "Hold your tongue, the English newspapers know better than you do. The correspondents of the English newspapers are clever fellows; they can see even through a stone wall, and they know very well that the empire is not peace, and they are determined it shall not be; so never say a word more about it" (hear, hear).

Mr. Burnet then ridiculed the idea of the French soldiers being the brigands that the English press represented them to be, and spoke of the reception the Peace Congress met with on its visit to Paris, narrating the following anecdote in illustration of his remark:—

While he was at the Palace of St. Cloud, which was opened to the Congress by a special decree of the Government, he lost an article, and where was he to look for it? Amongst those French soldiers—those awful people, who, it was said, were coming here to rob, plunder, and destroy us. He went to a French general, who was walking shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Hindley, the President of the Peace Congress, and he immediately placed at his disposal a commissioned officer, to go and look everywhere for it, in the whole garrison of St. Cloud; and he found his article amongst a number of French soldiers, wondering what had become of him, but perfectly safe, and not having sustained anything but kindness and courtesy; the article was his wife (immense laughter).

He censured the war spirit of the London journals, and minutely described the difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of a French invasion. It would take a week to land a large body of troops, their artillery, cannon, mortars, magazines, &c., and prepare them for action. If the Peace Society should happen to go back to the French, as it was possible they might in the ensuing summer, let them carry that *bona fide* affection, that real feeling of friendship, which would deliver them from discussing the merits or demerits of personal characters, whether public or private; let them regard France as France, and England as England, and let them say, both to France and England, "The Creator made you brothers, do not make yourselves enemies" (cheers).

Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Bolton, seconded the resolution, without any comments. It was then put and carried unanimously.

The Secretary next read the three other resolutions which had been passed at the morning meeting—namely, that of an address to Lord Aberdeen, that of the prize essay, and that of the Peace Congress to be held on the continent during the next season.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Crook, M.P., seconded by Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., these resolutions were confirmed.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., then rose to address the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said that he attended that meeting at some personal inconvenience, having intended to be in Manchester in the ensuing week; but it was because he was cautioned not to mix himself with the Peace Society that he made it a matter of duty to come amongst them to-night (loud cheers). He was cautioned not to mix himself with the supporters of Free-trade, when that question was not in fashion, but he had lived to see the time when those who gave the caution make it their great merit that they were the defenders of Free-trade (hear, hear). And they would live to see the time when those who are now defending large war establishments in time of peace would go back to the safe constitutional maxim of England, to watch with a jealous eye the growth of our military and defensive armaments, and to take care that the military power of this country, instead of being the servant of the State, does not become its master. He was not indifferent to the independence, to the safety, or to the honour of his country, but he believed that those would be best promoted and secured by advocating such a public and national policy as would tend to friendly relationship with foreign countries, instead of that adverse policy which some recommended, and which was founded upon a constant suspicion of the friendly professions of foreign countries. The policy they were pursuing was not so unreasonable as some sup-



posed. He could cite Sir R. Peel himself, who, in a speech in 1841, thus expressed himself:—

The interest of Europe is, not that any one country should exercise a peculiar influence; but the true interest of Europe is to come to some common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments, which belong to a state of war rather than of peace.

And he concluded with these remarkable words: "I do wish that the councils of every country (and the public voice and mind of those countries would, if their councils did not) would willingly propagate such a doctrine." Mr. Cobden, who had been mainly instrumental in indoctrinating the public mind with Free-trade principles, was now employed in the proper complement of Free-trade—namely, to form such a public opinion in this country as would enable the ministers to act in conjunction with foreign countries, in order to bring about a general reduction of armaments (hear, hear). His belief was, that, at the present moment, the Government of the country were not sorry that there was some counterpoise to that pressure which was being put upon them for an increase of the military and naval estimates. He had observed that there was always a great deal of pressure for an increase of the army and navy, and a great complaint about the defencelessness of the country, whenever there was a surplus of income over expenditure (cheers). He pointed out the tendency of Government to increase taxes and patronage, and the danger of submitting to demands for increased estimates, as was now proposed, without the most rigid scrutiny, which would, in effect, be for the House of Commons to abandon the most important functions. The suspicion and jealousy entertained towards France he likened to a species of hobgoblinism conjured up to frighten the nation into giving more money to support their armaments. Nothing is so likely to tend to aggressive warfare as arming your executive with too large a peace establishment (cheers). That he considered to be one of the great arguments against the militia, which enabled the Government to send the regular troops abroad to carry on war in foreign countries. It was a singular thing that they never could get at the truth respecting their defensive forces. Each party made it what number he pleased, to suit his own purposes. On the plan which was pursued by some, Gen. Evans had shown that the French really had not more than 15,000 disposable soldiers, while a member of the late Government proved that we had got 60,000 men to meet an invading force. He was at a loss for any one single fact which gave him an assurance that anything was taking place in France of a threatening or a menacing character, or which should induce this country to depart from the true constitutional policy of a small peace establishment in times of peace. He thought the principle of making Ministers do with a certain amount of money, instead of criticising details, a wise one, and calculated to promote economy. In respect to the navy, Sir James Stirling, a high authority, had declared (and his statement had not been contradicted) that the number of officers in the British navy over and above what was really necessary for the work to be done either in peace or in war, was equal to the keep of 20,000 able seamen. He showed the groundlessness of the cry about the fortifications and harbour of Cherbourg. The breakwater there upon which so much money had been expended, was a public benefit, for it enabled merchant ships to find a secure anchorage when they might otherwise be stranded upon a rocky and dangerous shore. In proposing to establish a line of packets to America suited for war purposes, the French Government were only following our example, while Cherbourg was the only port on the French coast in the Channel from which those steamers could with safety be made to depart and to come; for this simple reason, that it was a roadstead that could be entered in all weather, during day or night, and its communication with Paris was likely to be soon completed. After some further remarks, Mr. Gibson sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., was received with loud and prolonged cheering. In his opening remarks he described the new or renewed and increased organization they proposed to set in action, and the origin of the Peace Congresses, which admitted of the co-operation of all opponents of excessive military expenditure, and was based upon the principle that those warlike establishments are an evil. "Now, our object is to try at once to diminish the evil, and if it were possible—if the Almighty would allow me to live long enough to see it—then to abolish the evil altogether." He described the stupid folly of the rivalry of armaments, such as prevailed between England and France; and it was remarkable that while our Government and ambassador was on the most friendly terms with them, not a word was said except by the Peace Society in favour of a mutual reduction, or to the effect, "Why shouldn't we stop; we won't build another line-of-battle ship if you won't." Men of business and common sense didn't act thus. If he were Louis Napoleon he would invite a conference of the representatives of all the great powers of Europe, to see if they could not agree to effect a mutual reduction of their armaments.

If he were to do so—shall I speak out my honest convictions?—I say, my firm and conscientious conviction is, that if he were to invite such a conference as I have suggested to meet him on this question, there is not an executive government in all Europe which would enter upon such a conference as that with less of sincerity and less of earnestness to make the discussion a reality, and to enable it to effect the object desired, than the aristocratic Government of England. And that is coming to the point. That is dealing with the matter as we must deal with it: I say you have too many people in high quarters interested in this system; and you have allowed the system to grow up until there is a prodigious amount of power, and influence, and fashion, and wealth, on the side of this system, which you want now to break down.

Mr. Cobden proceeded to describe the prodigious power of the army and navy interest in the Government and society—allied with the aristocracy, and with other very influential professions in this country. Well, now, we must meet this as all other questions have been met—as you met the slave-owners—as you met the corn monopolists—as everything else has been met—appeal to the universal public, who have no other interest but that of justice and sound policy (hear, and cheers). He described the immense fleet of war steamers connected with the various ocean companies—far larger than the fleet possessed by the United States. Yet we were abusing France for following our example. He described the disastrous effects of a war upon our shipping and mercantile interest—a war in which America would certainly not join us, but remain neutral, and monopolize our carrying trade. They would create such a public feeling as would change the press and the tendency of legislation;—

Why, I want in the first place to see twenty or thirty men in the House, who are resolved that they will hold no terms, give no allegiance to a government that takes another step in the direction of increase of our armaments, unless some facts and evidence are shown, different to what have been shown, as to the necessity for it (cheers). Now, I say for myself—I pledge myself—and I have not been wanting in my word in Parliament in what I have said in this hall (cheers)—I pledge myself that I will hold no terms with any government that repeats what I have seen so often done, that whilst on their lips you hear expressions of the most perfect confidence and reliance on the good intentions of the governments of every other country, yet they are in the same breath proposing an increase of our warlike establishments. I will hold no terms with that government, call it what you will—Whig, Tory, or Peelite—I will do my best to turn out that government. And when that government is out, I will give notice to its successors that they shall have the same terms from me, if they pursue the same course (cheers and laughter).

From his antecedents he had great hopes of Lord Aberdeen, who had always been friendly to a pacific policy, though he might say that he was not personally acquainted with him, or had ever directly or indirectly had any communication with him. After quoting some of his published sentiments, he said that he thought that the present Prime Minister, of all men, was the statesman who could with propriety take their object in hand. It was a glorious opportunity for him; "and although aristocratic feeling should oppose him—that there is guarantee enough in this hall—(cheers), that if he will take the right step, he may depend upon it that we will enable him to succeed (cheers)." He showed how a diminution of armaments would increase the wealth, the labour, and the happiness of the country, which would be their best security in case they should ever be molested. Let the friends of peace go back to their several localities, to take a part in the elections of their boroughs whenever they came on; and let it be understood that if men vote for increase of armaments, if they are found voting for militia bills, or for more artillery, unless they could have some better ground for doing it than they had at present; then, he said, let them feel your resentment when they want your support at the poll (loud cheers). In conclusion he said:—

In this great movement let nobody lose the opportunity of enabling themselves to say, or to let their children say for them,—when this great movement began in the cause of peace, a cause greater than the cause of the repeal of the corn-laws,—I was one, or my father was one, of the first who gave their mites to the cause (prolonged cheers).

John Bright, Esq., M.P. (who was enthusiastically received), said he would argue this question on a ground common to men of all religions and politics—that war is probably the greatest of all human calamities; that expenditure, in itself, by a government of the resources of the people over whom it rules, is an evil; and that peace is the soil upon which industry, morality, intelligence, and civilization all prosper. After some remarks on the fruitlessness of the last great war, he said:—

But come to the expenditure only. You will find that as our exports for the last two or three years are not much more than some 65 millions per annum; that under our present expenditure you may conceive that one ship out of four that leave our ports with their cargo is seized; and that marvellous sum, which we cannot imagine, or calculate, or understand, is that which we now pay every year for wars that are past and preparations for wars which we hope are not to come. We were always told that the Duke of Wellington was the saviour of this country, and that the battle of Waterloo secured the liberties of England, and the peace of Europe. Well, it is a very odd sort of security—it is a very odd sort of security which you got in the year 1815, which requires that you should pay some twelve to sixteen millions per annum for the next forty years to secure it, and, at the end of the forty years, the sixteen millions is not enough, and those who said that the peace of the country was secured say that we are utterly defenceless, and must now begin to make ourselves secure (cheers). Now, if I were one of the persons who believed that we were not secure—and I take it for granted that there are some honest and ignorant persons who do believe that (laughter)—if I were a Minister, pressed by the services to add to the military expenditure, instead of coming to Parliament with a simple vote for four, or six, or eight hundred thousand, as the case may be, I would take another course. First of all, and without at all taking the views of the Peace party but taking the grounds which every man who really cares for his country must admit to be true and sensible grounds, I would ask whether the money now expended is well or ill applied? I would ascertain whether all our weapons of destruction were made after the most improved model (hear, hear). I would see whether our ships really could sail or not (laughter). I would take care that half the ships that were built, should not be cut athwart that they might be lengthened—that some should not have the screw, and afterwards the screw taken out and the paddle-wheel substituted—(great laughter)—I would take care if it were possible, and as it is possible in the mercantile marine, I see no reason why it should not be possible in the navy—that ships should be built in such a manner, that when once built they should be efficient for their objects, and that the enormous and extravagant expenditure arising from constant change should not so constantly take place.

Having censured the English press for the course which it has taken in reference to French politics, Mr. Bright continued to say:—

Now I cannot be supposed to have any leaning to the present French Government. I am taking the same line of argument now that I took when I stood on this platform with the ex-Governor of Hungary (loud cheers). I resisted then the appeals that were made to the people of Manchester to engage in any foreign quarrel, any hostile transactions whatever on behalf of any foreign nation. And if I were justified in the course I took then, am I not justified now in asking that the people of England, and the press of England, should regard with a dispassionate, and with an impartial, with a just eye—an eye befitting such a nation as this—everything that engages their attention when commenting on the transactions which have taken place amongst neighbouring nations, consisting of 36,000,000 of human beings? As to claims to the throne—it was a known fact—the provisional government even knew it, any member of the provisional government of France would tell you, that their only fear when the election of a president came on was Louis Napoleon. They knew that the Bonaparte family was the most powerful family in the sympathies and affections of the French people; and they knew that the moment he offered himself as the candidate, that his election was certain by an overwhelming majority. I do not express an opinion whether this was a wise course or not, but it is a fact; and if the people of England—ignorant, bewildered, mistaken—might make any selection they chose of any great officer of State, supposing that our monarchy were elective, which I hope it may never be (cheers)—how should we take the comments that have been made upon the French people and the French Government during the past twelve months? Would it not bind every man to the Government for the sake of his national feeling, even though he might not himself have given a vote in favour of the establishment of that Government? And if war should arise—if war should spring out of these insane proceedings—language wholly fails one to describe the disastrous consequences that must ensue. I shall draw no picture of blood and crime, in battles by sea and land; they are common to every war, and nature shudders at the enormities of man. But I see before me a vast commerce eclipsed, a mighty industry paralysed, a people impoverished and exhausted under ever-increasing burthens, and a gathering discontent. I see this new peaceful land torn with factions—I see our now tranquil population suffering and ferocious—I see now, as it were, before my eyes, the seeds of internal convulsion and of rapid national decay; and, in the mournful vision which must afflict the sight of any man who looks forward to these events, I

behold this great nation, the prolific parent of half a future world, sink into hopeless ruin, the victim of its own ignorance and credulity, and of the cowardice and the crimes of its rulers. Mr. Bright then resumed his seat, in the midst of the most enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Carter, M.P., with a few brief observations, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson, for his conduct in the chair, which having been acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

**FRESH ELECTORAL VACANCIES.**—The death of Earl Beauchamp has caused a vacancy in the representation of the Western Division of Worcestershire, by the elevation to the peerage of General Lygon, whose eldest son, now Viscount Elmley, will be put forward as a candidate.—The Hon. Colonel Lauderdale Maule (brother to Lord Panmure) having been appointed to the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, under the new Administration, has vacated his seat for the county of Forfar. He has, however, intimated his intention of again offering himself to the electors. No opposition is likely to be offered to his return.

**IMPORTANT ARMY REFORM.**—The following notice has been issued under the head of "Encouragement to Soldiers."—By her Majesty's warrant, it is provided that commissions are to be given to non-commissioned officers recommended by their colonels. In appointments to the cavalry, a sum of £150 will be granted as an outfit; and in the apportionment to the infantry a sum of £100 as an outfit. Serjeants, corporals, and privates, are also to be allowed a gratuity for length of service or good conduct—a serjeant to have £15, a corporal £10, and a private £5. They will also be allowed a progressive pay per day over and above the usual pay. It is stated in a note that several regiments of cavalry at present offer an opportunity for recruits joining from the age of sixteen to twenty-five.

**NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.**—The third annual meeting of this association—or what would have been the fifth of its predecessor, the Lancashire Public School Association—was held on Wednesday evening, in the rooms at 28, Cross-street. Mr. Alexander Henry, president of the association, occupied the chair. The association intend, it appears, to press for the reappointment of the Parliamentary committee, that witnesses may be heard on behalf of the secular scheme.

**UNBECOMING CONDUCT IN THE PULPIT.**—The *Church and State Gazette* thus gently introduces the following paragraph from a provincial paper:—"The Rev. M. A. Gathercole has been imitating the vicar of Rotherham in denouncing individuals by name from the pulpit. At the conclusion of his sermon on Sunday morning last, he amazed his hearers by saying that he felt it to be his duty, as minister of God in this parish, to notice the fact that certain of his parishioners had signed a paper which they should not have done without hearing both sides of the question; and that John Harrison was a most, most—he had almost said a——; but, as far as we understood, he never actually said what he was, but he evidently wished to impress on the minds of his hearers that the said John Harrison was a most infamous fellow. It is somewhat strange in this case that Mr. Harrison was considered the most fit and proper person to fill the office of vicar's churchwarden no longer ago than last Easter. It was painful to observe the puckering smiles on the people's faces as they left the church."

**HOW THE COURT NEWS IS SUPPLIED.**—The Court intelligence, or "Circular," which ordinarily appears in the daily newspapers, is furnished to them daily by an officer holding the warrant of the Lord Chamberlain for that purpose. The information is duly prepared, authenticated, and forwarded to him by the querry in waiting; and besides being allowed a liberal salary for its daily transmission to the newspapers, he receives a handsome acknowledgment from "the press" for the same services. The appointment of this officer originated with George the Fourth, in consequence of the scandalous reports that appeared in the newspapers of the period respecting the royal movements of the then quasi-bachelor Court.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The attention of Lord John Russell has not, it would seem, been directed in vain to the revival of the African Slave Trade from Cuba. The Admiralty, we understand, have, on his lordship's instructions as Foreign Secretary, issued orders for the despatch of some swift steamers to the coasts of that island, to see whether it be not possible to check in the commencement the renewal of the infamous traffic in human beings, and, at all events, to show the Court of Madrid the sense which England entertains of the scandalous manner in which the Spanish colonial authorities disregard the dictates of humanity and the obligations of treaties.—*Daily News*.

**WOMAN THROWN FROM A TRAIN.**—On Tuesday evening last, as Mrs. Duffell, of Beverley, was returning from Hull to Beverley by the last train, she unfortunately was left alone in the carriage with a ruffian, who first robbed her, and then threw her out of the carriage, near Cottingham. It is supposed that, soon after the train had left Cottingham, the wretch had robbed her, and, in order more effectually to get away, as soon as he had done so threw her out of the carriage, as the train was on its way to Beverley. Her cries of "thief" and "murder" were ultimately heard; but when assistance arrived she was insensible, and is now in a very precarious state. Holliday, a cow dealer, has been arrested on suspicion.

**THE LATE OXFORD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—John Williams, the hawker, who had his arm so seriously injured by the late dreadful accident on the Oxford Railway as to render it necessary to be amputated, and who was otherwise injured, has died in the Radcliffe Infirmary. This is the eighth victim to that accident.



## Europe, India, and America.

The Papal party at Genoa have produced great excitement in that city by the imprisonment of a whole family for the offence of reading the Bible. Amongst the imprisoned is an exemplary girl (Maria Cereghino), not quite sixteen years old. The irritation of the inhabitants was extreme.

A private letter from Trieste confirms previous intelligence of the compelled withdrawal of the Montenegrins within their own frontiers, and adds, that the mountaineers have suffered considerable loss in the operation, besides the destruction of several of their villages. Omer Pacha was preparing vigorously to continue the movement for the chastisement of the Montenegrins, and intelligence of great importance was looked for by the next Lloyd's boat.

The latest movements in the war department at Vienna indicate immediate military action. On the 24th ult., two corvet batteries were sent from Vienna to the frontier, and two days after the regiment Constantine was ordered to Cattaro, with all its equipments and field batteries.

News of a startling character was published in London on Friday, in the shape of the following telegraphic despatch, dated Trieste, January 27:—

The steamer "Germania" has arrived. General Godwin having imprudently stationed an advanced post of only 400 men at Pegu, sixty miles from Rangoon, and within a short distance of the main body of the Burmese army, the Burmese commander immediately attacked it, cut off its communications with Rangoon, seized an ammunition-convey, invested the place, harassing the little garrison day and night, and cut off the approaches from Rangoon. A naval force, 150 marines, 300 European soldiers, and a steamer, attempted to force the passage, to relieve Pegu, and were driven back with loss. Two columns of 2,400 men left Rangoon, encountered the Burmese, defeated them with great loss, and succeeded in reaching Pegu.

Lettem since received show a loss of only three men; although the garrison were exposed to attack through four days and nights.

We have advices from New York to the 18th. The Hon. W. R. King, Vice-President of the Senate, left Washington on the 15th for Havannah; his health was improving. The House of Representatives at Washington had refused, by a very large vote, to suspend the rules in order to permit Mr. Marshall to present his resolution, providing for the appropriation of a fund of 10,000,000 dollars, in order to enable General Pierce to meet any emergency that might arise during the recess of Congress. President Fillmore and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State, had written a private letter to the Duke of Tuscany, appealing for the liberation of the Medici family, and for permission for them to emigrate to the United States.

The Senate Committees will report in favour of increasing the army and navy, and fortifying the Pacific coast. It is thought the Clayton and Bulwer treaty will be abrogated. The port of Tampico is closed, owing to a revolutionary movement.

## MARRIAGE OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

## THE CIVIL CEREMONY.

The civil or State ceremonial of the marriage of the Emperor of France took place on Saturday evening, at the Palace of the Tuileries. A few minutes before eight the Grand Master of Ceremonies left the Tuileries with two carriages, and proceeded to the Elysée, to conduct the affianced bride of the Emperor to the former palace. At a quarter-past eight, two ladies of Honour and the Master of Ceremonies entered the first carriage, and the future Empress, accompanied by her mother (the Duchess of Penamanda), the Marquis of Valdegamas (Spanish Minister), and the Grand Master of Ceremonies, occupied the second carriage. The *cortège* having arrived at the gate of the Pavilion of Flora, the Imperial bride was received there by the chief officers of the household. At the entrance of the first saloon, Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde received Mademoiselle Montijos, and conducted her to the Emperor, in the *salon de famille*. There were in attendance upon the Emperor, Prince Jerome, and several other members of the Imperial family; the cardinals, marshals, and members of the Cabinet, the officers and grand officers of the household, and the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at present in Paris. The ceremony was performed in the *salle des maréchaux*, where a platform had been erected, upon which were placed two *fauteuils*, both alike; the one at the right for the Emperor, and that at the left for the Empress. At the foot of the platform, and a little to the left, an elegant table was placed, on which was deposited the civil register of the Imperial family.

Upon the entrance of the Emperor and his bride into this saloon, all the ladies and gentlemen present arose, and remained standing until the ceremony was concluded.

The Emperor having taken his seat, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies invited the Minister of State, as officer of *Pétat civil*, and assisted by the President of the Council of State, to proceed to the *fauteuil* of the Emperor. The Minister of State then received the declaration of his Majesty, and also that of Mademoiselle Montijos, and formally declared them to be united in marriage. The President of the Council of State then presented the pen to the Emperor, and afterwards to the Empress, whose signatures were followed by those of the mother of the Empress, the Spanish ambassador, the Imperial princes

and princesses, and other witnesses appointed by his Majesty.

After the ceremony, refreshments were handed round. The whole of the company then adjourned to the theatre, where a cantator was performed in honour of the occasion, the poetry of which is from the pen of the Court poet, M. Mery, and the music the composition of M. Robert.

The conclusion of the ceremony was notified to the Parisians by a Royal salute from artillery placed in the Champs Elysées, a rocket signal having been given from the Court of the Tuileries. The Empress was shortly afterwards reconducted to her residence with the same formalities that had been observed on her arrival.

Notwithstanding the gloomy state of the weather, great crowds had assembled. Her Majesty was received with respect, but certainly not with enthusiasm; and in half an hour after the *cortège* had quitted the gate of the Elysée, Paris resumed its wonted Saturday evening's aspect.

## THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT NOTRE DAME.

As early as nine o'clock on Sunday morning, crowds, mostly workmen and women, began to collect about the Tuileries, the Elysée, and the Place du Carrousel. The exterior appearance of Notre Dame was truly magnificent and imposing. The splendid pavilion, erected at immense cost, occupied the whole *façade*, emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the Emperor. The material was ancient tapestry, representing the most illustrious men of the 13th and 14th centuries, enriched by gorgeous hangings, embroidered in gold. Above the grand portico were two gigantic paintings in relief, representing equestrian statues—one of Charlemagne, the other of Napoleon I. Between the two towers was a colossal statue of Our Saviour. Oriflammes floated from all the towers, and at their four angles were colossal eagles with outspread wings.

The interior was magnificently decorated, and resplendent with the light of a myriad of candles. The High Altar, removed to the front of the choir, was covered by a gorgeous canopy united to the lateral columns by an elegant Gothic gallery. A platform, overhung by a canopy decorated with eagles, and surmounted by an imperial crown, stood before the altar, and was occupied by the throne and the two *prie-Dieu*. The seat of the Archbishop of Paris, also splendidly canopied, was at the right of the altar. The choir was illuminated by about 15,000 candles. On each side were suspended banners bearing the names of the eighty departments. The columns were encircled with red velvet, embroidered with gold.

The two State carriages despatched to the Elysée for the Empress arrived about half-past eleven, and, after a very brief delay, were on their return to the Tuileries with their Imperial charge.

On the first appearance of the Empress the liveliest curiosity was exhibited by the crowds to obtain a sight of their Emperor's choice. Cries of "Vive l'Impératrice!" were vociferated, to which the Empress, apparently somewhat agitated, replied by two or three very graceful bows, as the Imperial carriages moved onward. The procession entered the Tuileries, as before, by the gate of Flora's Pavilion, and proceeding to the Pavillon d'Horloge, splendidly decorated. A few minutes afterwards the Emperor appeared, leading her Majesty by the hand. Attended as before by the great officers of State, their Majesties entered their State carriage (drawn by eight cream-coloured studs), a signal was given from the flag-staff on the palace to the park of artillery, and the Imperial procession started for Notre Dame, amid thunders of cannon and cheers.

The double line of military had hard service in keeping the eager crowd within their prescribed limits. The spectators greeted the Imperial bride and bridegroom with repeated "Vivas" and waving of handkerchiefs, acknowledged gracefully by her Majesty, and graciously by the Emperor. Yet the impulse appeared to be mainly that of gallantry overcoming the habitual coldness and indifference which mark the reception of the Emperor by the Parisians whenever he appears among them on ordinary occasions.

The grand central entrance of the cathedral was reserved exclusively for their Majesties and the *corps diplomatique*, the latter of whom arrived in a body, and with a grand military escort.

The *tout ensemble* was strikingly gorgeous. The splendid attire of the ladies, and the rich uniforms of all services, together with a brilliant array of foreign civilians of note, and many officers of the English army, gave to the scene a magnificence that can only be realized by the privileged spectator.

On the announcement of the Emperor's approach the Archbishop of Paris, attended by his clergy, proceeded to the grand entrance of the cathedral to receive their Majesties. The great doors suddenly opened, and the Emperor, apparently in the best of health and spirits, conducted her Majesty to her seat on the throne near the altar; and it was remarked that the Empress looked, indeed, very beautiful as she took her seat by the side of her Imperial husband.

The Archbishop having saluted their Majesties, the ceremony of marriage then commenced.

The Archbishop, addressing the Emperor and Empress, said, "Do you present yourselves here to contract marriage, in presence of the Church?" The Imperial pair answered, "Yes, Monsieur." The silence at this moment was so profound, that these words might be heard throughout the spacious edifice. After these words, the first almoner of the Emperor, preceded by a master of ceremonies, advanced to deposit the pieces of gold, with a ring, in a plate on the altar, and afterwards presented them to the Archbishop for the benediction. The Archbishop then turning towards the Emperor, said, "Sire, you declare, acknowledge, and swear, before God, and before his Holy Church,

that you now take Mlle. de Montijo, Comtesse de Theba, here present, for your wife and legitimate spouse?" The Emperor answered with a firm and sonorous voice, "Yes, Monsieur." The Prelate continued, "You promise and swear to be faithful in all things as a faithful husband should be to his spouse according to the commandment of God?" The Emperor again responded, "Yes, Monsieur." The Archbishop, then turning to the Empress, addressed the same interrogatories to her Majesty, and received like affirmative answers. The Archbishop then gave the pieces of gold and the ring to the Emperor, who presented them to his bride, with the words, "Receive the signs of the marriage covenant between you and me." The Empress then handed the gold pieces to the Duchess de Bassano, her Maid of Honour, after which the Emperor placed the ring on the finger of her Majesty, with the usual words. The Archbishop then making the sign of the cross, said, "In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti." The couple then knelt, each holding the right hand of the other, and the Archbishop, extending his hands over them, pronounced the sacramental formula, "Deus Abraham, Deus Isaac," &c. The Emperor and Empress then rising were conducted back to the throne. The Gospel was next read, and afterwards the sacred book was taken to their Majesties to kiss. After the *Pater* their Majesties went to the foot of the altar and knelt; the first chaplain of the Emperor and another bishop extended above their heads a canopy of silver brocade, and kept it so extended during the *oraison*. During the episcopal benediction and the reading of the Gospel, the choir chanted several times the *Domine salvum*. The Archbishop then presented holy water to their Majesties, and commenced the *Te Deum*, which was taken up by the orchestra and the singers. After the *Te Deum*, the great officers of the Crown, the princes, the ministers, and other persons who arrived in the *cortège*, resumed their places, and their Majesties descended from the throne.

The *cortège* left the church in the order in which it had entered, the Emperor and Empress bowing graciously on all sides. The weather was dull, but upon the whole, favourable. The *cortège*, on returning, instead of following the streets, came along the quays as far as the Place de la Concorde, and entered the Palace by the grand entrance to the garden of the Tuileries. The deputation, drawn up in the garden, were respectful but not warm in their salutations.

His Majesty wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general, decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of Napoleon; the Empress a white dress, with coronet and diamonds.

Telegraphic despatches were immediately forwarded to all the chief towns in France, instructing the Prefects and Mayors to make known to the inhabitants the completion of the religious ceremonies of their Majesties' marriage, and their safe return to the Tuileries, amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the people.

The Emperor and the future Empress performed special devotions at the Elysée on Thursday. Louis Napoleon arrived a few minutes before ten, proceeded immediately to the apartments of the Empress, and, without a moment's delay, conducted her to the chapel. An eye-witness states that they both bowed low to the cross, and received the benediction of the Bishop of Nancy, first Almoner. They received the Communion from the hands of the same prelate, and the demeanour of both is reported to have been "edifying." There were only six persons in the chapel at the time—the Emperor, the future Empress, and her mother, the Bishop of Nancy and his Secretary, and one of the Professors of the Irish College in Paris. The Imperial communicants, together with those who assisted, remained for more than half an hour in prayer after the religious ceremony; and, in the same profound silence which prevailed throughout, and with the same salutations as on entering, the Emperor, the Countess, and her mother, quitted the chapel (where, by the way, the sacrament is now kept) and proceeded to the apartments. Louis Napoleon soon after returned to the Tuileries. He dined at the Elysée in the evening, and, about half-past four o'clock, was seen proceeding thither on foot from the Tuileries. He went by the gardens and the avenue Marigny, and was only accompanied by General Canrobert, on whose arm he was leaning.

The following is the elegant letter conveying the refusal of Mlle. de Montijos to receive the diamond necklace, worth 600,000*fr.*, offered her as a present by the city of Paris, addressed to M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine:—

Monsieur le Prefet,—I feel deeply the generous decision come to by the municipal council of Paris, which thus manifests its sympathetic adhesion to the union which the Emperor contracts. I nevertheless experience a painful feeling at thinking that the first public act attached to my name, at the moment of my marriage, should be a considerable expense for the city of Paris. Permit me, therefore, not to accept your gift, however flattering it may be for me; you will give me greater happiness by employing in charities the sum you had fixed on for the purchase of the ornaments which the municipal council wished to present to me. My desire is that my marriage shall not be the occasion of any fresh charge for the country to which I henceforth belong; and the only thing of which I am ambitious, is to share with the Emperor the love and esteem of the French people. I beg you, Monsieur le Prefet, to express my gratitude to your council, and to receive yourself the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

(Signed) EUGENIE, COUNTESS DE THEBA.

There was a precedent for the gift in the 500,000*fr.* voted by the city of Paris for the wedding toilette of Marie Louise—a present which the Austrian Archduchess made no scruple in accepting.



A Madrid letter of the 24th states that the Countess de Montijo, having applied to Queen Isabella for permission to give the hand of her daughter to the Emperor of the French, her Majesty replied, that the maternal will must naturally be sovereign in such a case.

The *Moniteur*, of Monday, announces that on the occasion of his marriage, the Emperor has pardoned more than 3,000 persons who were implicated in the events of December, 1851, and that with these pardons, and the submissions already received, there do not remain more than 1,200 persons subjected to expulsion.

There was another general fall on the Bourse on Monday, in which the prices of all the leading securities more or less participated. Both the Three per Cents, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes were respectively called at the close of business 75 centimes lower than on Saturday; the official quotations being, Three, for the account, 78f. 75c.; Four-and-a-Half, ditto, 104f. 10c.; Bank Stock, 2810f. Not a single upward movement in Railway shares.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Denmark has given his approval to a project for establishing railroads throughout Jutland.

The Minister of Commerce of Prussia proposes for the consideration of the Postal Congress that the rate of postage throughout the kingdom be fixed at one gro.

Twenty persons—two merchants, and the others mechanics and artists—have been arrested at Milan for being connected with Socialist clubs.

The Government of Saxe Gotha has ordered an Exhibition of German and Foreign Industry, which is to take place in the month of August next in the Palace of Freudenstein.

Letters from Heidelberg state that Gervinus arrived at that University on the 24th. His cause was to have been tried on Friday, the 28th.

A letter from Bagdad states that an English steamer had entered the Tigris for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be practicable to establish a regular communication with the Gulf of Persia.

A letter from Rome states that the Rev. Mr. Manning, who succeeded some time ago from the Church of England, preached his first Catholic sermon in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, at Rome, on the 12th ult. to a crowded congregation.

Mrs. Murray has obtained permission to visit her son at Palliano, where he is still confined, without much hope of a diminution in the term of his penalty, although unremitting exertions are still being made in his favour by the British agents in Rome.

The Duke of Parma, who is a very fast specimen of Young Absolutism in Italy, has lately issued decrees, whereby he forbids his subjects to hold shares in assurance companies, or to possess pigeons! The reason given for the latter interdiction is, that pigeons may be taught to carry (political) correspondence, but we have not heard of any explanation beyond his own inscrutable will with regard to the former.

The railway from Düsseldorf to Aix-la-Chapelle was opened the whole way on the 17th ult.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences on the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, of London, and Colonel Rawlinson, of Bagdad.

**THE CORPORATION AND ITS SOLICITOR.**—At a meeting of the City Terminus Company, on Wednesday, it was announced that Mr. C. Pearson had resigned his seat as an honorary member of the Board, his official position as City Solicitor having rendered that step necessary in consequence of the Corporation of London having entered a formal dissent from the Company's bill.

**INDIA GOVERNED BY A NONENTITY.**—"People are perpetually talking," says the *Times*, "of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, apparently in utter ignorance that there is no Charter to renew and no Company to give it to. Words, as it often happens, have outlived things, and twenty years after the great corporation of merchants trading to the Indies has sold to the English Government its territorial and commercial assets, and transformed its shareholders into mere annuitants on the revenues of India, people continue to speak of this historic body as an existing thing, and imagine whenever they take the trouble to think about the matter, that Parliament is about to be engaged in a discussion of its privileges and its rights."

A BOA CONSTRUCTOR has arrived at Liverpool in the ship "Arrow," from Para, on the Amazon. On the day the vessel left Para, the captain and crew were surprised to find that the serpent had given birth to thirty-six young ones. The "snakelets" were about two feet each in length, and in six weeks they have only grown about an inch in length. In about six days after the birth the mamma devoured twenty-nine pigeons, being the first food she had tasted for about three months. Captain Wyatt, since his arrival in Liverpool, has disposed of the boa constructor and its progeny to Mr. Edmonds, now the proprietor of one of the travelling menageries of the late Mr. Wombwell, which is at present being exhibited in Manchester. The mother and three of the young ones have been conveyed to that town, but thirty-three of the snakelets have yet to be delivered, dead or alive, to the purchaser. They are at present, in seaman's phrase, adrift in the ship's hold, but will no doubt be recovered as the cargo is discharged. The bite of this snake is not venomous, so that the young wrigglers may easily be captured.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

#### Facts and Fancies.

**THE TRUTH.**—General Lane said one day, at Indianapolis, in his speech after dinner, that he was "too full for utterance!"

**THE BETTER HALF.**—A correspondent of the *Nashville Gazette* undertakes to prove (somewhat superfluously) that woman is twice as good as man, and does it orthographically, thus:—W-O-M-A-N—(Double you, O man!)

**THE CENTENARY OF ROSCOE.**—The members of all the literary and scientific societies in Liverpool have had two preparatory meetings at the Royal Institution, for the purpose of considering the proposal for making a suitable demonstration on the 8th of March, in commemoration of the centenary of Roscoe's birth.

**AN HERALDIC GRIEVANCE.**—A curious petition has been presented to the court of the Earl of Kinross, Lord Lyon, King of Arms, by a number of Scotch gentlemen. It appears that the arms of Scotland have always borne precedence over the arms of England within the realm of Scotland—*aliter* in England, but that for some time past the national standard, as arranged in the English, not in the Scotch fashion, has been displayed on the forts and military garrisons of Scotland, upon the Castle of Edinburgh, &c. There is another grievance connected with the new florin pieces; and a third, viz., that the poor unicorn has lost its crown!

The Empress Eugenie's bride-cake, which weighs, without its ornaments, 320 English pounds, and was manufactured by Messrs. Purcell, of Cornhill, was exhibited on Thursday at their rooms to crowds of spectators. It was forwarded the same night to Paris.

There is to be a new telegraph communication between London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The English and Irish Telegraph Company have commenced laying down underground wires to form the communication, and make themselves independent of the railways.

As many as nine Chancellors of the Exchequer are alive.—Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne), the senior Chancellor of the nine, Mr. Frederick Robinson (now Earl of Ripon), Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), Sir Francis Baring, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone. In the law department we have no less than five Lord Chancellors pensioned off.

The Boston (U.S.) *To-Day* says that the telegraph fairly ran wild with *Latin quotations*, which concluded Mr. Seward's speech in the Senate upon Mr. Webster. The Boston newspapers varied slightly in their readings; but the established version appeared to be, "Quantis in angustis cetera gloria se dilatar valia." In these so-called "words of the Roman orator" it would be difficult to recognise Cicero (*De Republica*, vi. 20), "Quantis in angustis vestra gloria se dilatar valit."

In Huddersfield, an arch above ground, over a road thirty feet wide, and attached to the gable ends of the vestry connected to each chapel in the new cemetery, is deemed objectionable, because of the seeming connexion between a consecrated building and an unconsecrated one! A sharp-witted dissentient asks, if this be so, "what is to be said of that underground arrangement which connects together all the churches and dissenting chapels in the town by means of gas-pipes?"

The famous *patois* poet, Jasmin, who has frequently, both by French and English critics, been compared to Burns, was lately requested by a committee at Sheffield to send some verses to be read at the 38th anniversary festival, held in honour of the Scottish bard, on Tuesday. Jasmin answered, that his muse would be proud and happy to pay her tribute of admiration to Robert Burns, but that she could not do justice to the subject at so short a notice. He has promised to comply with the request of the committee before the 34th anniversary.

Poetry of the *nil desperandum* order is so much waste paper in the north, as observe the ruthless judgment of the *Gateshead Observer* upon the production of a confiding versifier,—"Thanks to the writer of 'Keep up your spirits,' but we decline his favour. The world is growing weary of the 'Never Despair,' 'Never hold malice,' 'Speak not Harsh Words' school of versifiers; and will be giving them the reply, shortly, of the village juvenile to the parson of the parish. Afraid lest his horse should be frightened, his reverence cried to the lad, 'Don't lift your hat, sirrah!' The lout, looking up to his pastor, with open mouth replied,—'AW WEREN'T A GOIN'!'"

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Penance.  
Daily Bible Illustrations.  
Lectures on Catacombs.  
Pearls from the Deep.  
Illustrated Paragraph Bible.  
Scenes in Italy and Switzerland.  
First Lessons in Arithmetic.  
The First Three Books of Euclid.  
Illustrated Practical Geometry.  
Mechanics and Mechanism.  
The Cabin and Parlour.  
Wellington: the Story of His Life.  
Pictures of European Capitals.  
Beverages of a Bachelor.  
The Tell Tale.  
The Scripture Warrant.  
A Christmas Carol.  
Truths for the People.  
A Discourse.  
Upper Clapton Chapel.  
Australia and the Church.  
A Letter to the Bishop of Exeter.  
On Procrastination.  
Wellington; A Sermon.  
Diogenes.  
Revised Statistics of Missions.  
The Coming Struggle with Rome.  
Remarks on Precious Metals.  
Letter to Lord Mahon.  
Second Letter of Kappa to Delta.  
The Sabbath, the Crystal Palace, and the People.  
National Temperance Chronicle.  
Christian Examiner.  
Christian Spectator.  
North British Review.  
Autographs for Freedom.  
Magazine of Art.  
Eclectic Review.  
Tait's Magazine.  
Bankers' Magazine.  
Evangelical Magazine.  
Teacher's Offering.  
Claverhouse. By C. M. Charles.  
History of the League.

H. Jackson.  
Oliphant & Son.  
Longman & Co.  
Hamilton & Co.  
Religious Tract Society.  
W. P. Kennedy.  
Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Ingram, Cooke, & Co.  
Clarke & Beeton.  
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Clarke & Beeton.  
Ward & Co.  
G. Giffie.  
W. Bremner.  
Evans & Abbott.  
J. Pope.  
B. L. Green.  
Longman, Brown, & Co.  
J. Daw.  
Miller & Field.  
Piper Brothers.  
Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.  
T. Hatchard.  
Smith, Elder, & Co.  
Little, Brown, & Co.  
John Chapman.  
A. Hall & Co.  
W. Tweedie.  
W. Tweedie.  
Freeman.  
Kennedy.  
John Cassell.  
John Cassell.  
Ward & Co.  
Partridge & Oakey.  
Groombridge.  
Ward & Co.  
Ward & Co.  
Saunders & Oakey.  
Cash.

#### BIRTHS.

January 24, the wife of the Rev. W. T. HENDERSON, of Banbury, of a daughter.

January 27, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS AVELING, of Kingsland, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

January 23, at Rotherhithe Old Church, by the Rev. Edward Blick, Mr. DANIEL BYLLE, of Commercial-road East, to ELIZABETH JAMES, the second daughter of Mr. JOHN FOWLE, of Newington.

January 25, in the Independent Chapel, Beccles, Suffolk, by the Rev. John Flower, the Rev. CHARLES VINCE, pastor of the Baptist Church, Graham-street, Birmingham, to HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN MAYHEW, Exchange-square, Beccles.

January 26, at Stepney Meeting, by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., the Rev. D. J. EVANS, minister of Old Chapel, Broad, Gloucestershire, to CORDELIA MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. FELHAM, Stepney, London.

January 27, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. G. Clayton, the Rev. B. PRICE, of Chapham, to JANE HARRIST, eldest daughter of WILLIAM MAIDLOW, Esq., of the New Kent-road.

January 27, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Darlington, DAVID DALE, second son of the late David Dale, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to ANN B. WHITWELL, of West-lodge, near Darlington.

January 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Market Drayton, by the Rev. D. W. EVANS, Mr. HENRY WILLIAM HULME, of Ashley, to Miss JANE SALT, of Market Drayton.

January 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Market Drayton, by the Rev. D. W. EVANS, Mr. JOSEPH TUBOS, of Stoke-heath, to Miss MONEY, of Moreton-wood, Salop.

January 29, at the Old Town Independent Chapel, Wotton-under-Edge, by the Rev. David Thomas, Mr. JOE RICE, of Kingswood, to Miss EMMA RUSSELL RICE, of the former place.

#### DEATHS.

December 6, 1852, at Lyndhurst, Hants, aged 102, Mr. JOHN CLEMENTS. He enjoyed all his faculties to the last, and was constant in his attendance at every public service, including the seven o'clock prayer meetings on Lord's-day mornings, and in all weathers, until the Sunday preceding his death.

January 16, in the 95th year of her age, MARY ROBINSON, of Olney, Bucks, aunt of Mr. ROBINSON, Baptist Missionary, Cutwa, East Indies.

January 17, aged 84, Mrs. JUDITH GREEN, of Hull.

January 20, at Westminster, aged 34 years, MARIANNE, the beloved wife of Mr. JOHN GOLDEN PERBIN, merchant, of Bristol.

January 22, at 25, Thornhill-terrace, Barnsbury-park, Islington, in the 99th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN WHELDON, relict of Mr. Isaac Wheldon, formerly of Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.

January 23, at Gravesend, JOSHUA JENOUR, Esq., in his 102nd year.

January 24, at Brixton, in her 79th year, SARAH, widow of the late Mr. W. PITTS, formerly of Millbank-street, Westminster. Relatives are requested to accept this mode of information.

January 24, at 17, Harrington-street, Mornington-place, CLARKSON STANFIELD, Esq., eldest son of Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A.

January 25, at 6, Camden-square, GEORGE GREGORY, Esq., M.D., for thirty-one years Physician to the Small-pox Hospital.

January 26, at the Palace, Norwich, aged 76, Mrs. HOWELL, mother of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

January 26, at St. James's-square, Notting-hill, the Rev. THOS. SPENCER, M.A., late of Hinton Charterhouse, aged 56.

January 26, at West Ham, in the 90th year of her age, CLARE FARDINANDO, widow of the late Frederick Fardinando, of Walworth, Surrey.

January 27, Mr. R. L. STURTEVANT, of Spencer-street, Goswell-street, aged 61, leaving a widow and numerous family. He was the only surviving son of the late S. T. Sturtevant, D.D.

January 27, aged 61, Mr. THOMAS FARNELL, of Bow, Middlesex. He had been for several years deacon of the Baptist Church at Bow.

January 28, aged 85, at Bristol, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Rev. J. Bowze, Wesleyan minister.

January 29, at Bournemouth, the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, A.M., late pastor of the church assembling in Nether Chapel, Sheffield, and for many years Classical Tutor of Maesborough College, Rotherham.

January 31, at Amptill-square, in her third year, EDITH MARIAN, youngest daughter of the Rev. CHARLES FOX VARDY, A.M.

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY sent out on Tuesday its twenty-ninth detachment for Port Phillip; consisting of forty women, drawn from the most overstocked female employments. On board the "Kent" they were affectionately addressed by Count Strzelecki, the Rev. Joseph Brown, Captain Stanley Carr, and the Rev. Mr. Quekett.

MEMORIAL TO DR. DALTON.—The Bishop of Manchester presided over a meeting held on Wednesday, in the Manchester Town Council-room, when it was resolved, that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Dr. Dalton, the well-known chemist; and that, as a subsidiary memorial, Dalton scholarships of chemistry and mathematics should be founded in Owen's College.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—The Rev. Edward John Chaplin, a resident Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been found dead in his bed, from apoplexy. He had had two fits before; and a surgeon declared that if the fit recurred when medical aid was not at hand, he would inevitably lose his life. The prophecy was completely fulfilled, as the unfortunate gentleman was seized during the night when quite alone, and had been dead hours before his bed-maker entered in the morning.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—The standing orders have been declared complied with in the case of this company's bill. It appeared from the proceedings before the examiners that £400,000 had been subscribed for the purchase of the estate at Sydenham, of 350 acres, on which was being re-erected the Great Exhibition building of 1851, with parks, conservatories, and museums, for illustration of the arts, sciences, manufactures, and recreation of the people. The company also propose to widen the Norwood and Sydenham-road, and purchase Dulwich-wood, Thick-et's-lane, and Penge-road. The cost, including purchase of property and contingencies, is estimated at £17,320.

AN EFFECT OF EMIGRATION.—Messrs. Glyn have given their clerks an increase of pay, which example has been followed by Messrs. Grote, London Joint Stock Bank, and London and County Banking Company, no doubt in consequence of so many resignations in the banking circles. The directors of the Blackwall Railway have also raised the salaries of their clerks.

NOTICE TO WORKING MEN.—A series of lectures to working men will be delivered in the theatre of the Museum of Practical Geology, on Monday evenings, during the present session. The price of admission will be only 6d. for the whole course.



## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The war between Montenegro and Turkey, the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank, and the rumour of a new Russian loan, are among the chief circumstances which have ruled over the range of prices during the past week. The latter is at present considered a rumour only—it being judged hardly possible that at the present moment Russia would contract a new loan for upwards of six millions sterling. The statement, however, has had its influence in keeping Consols for another week below par. Their fluctuations may be seen by the following table:—

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Cons. for Auct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3 per Cent. Red.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per Ct.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Annuitants ..	270	270	270	270	270	270
India Stock ..	224½	224½	224½	224½	224½	224½
Bank Stock ..	61 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.
Excheq. Bills ..	67 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.
India Bonds ..	67-16	67-16	67-16	67-16	67-16	67-16
Long Annuity ..	67-16	67-16	67-16	67-16	67-16	67-16

## The Gazette.

Friday, January 28, 1855.

### BANKRUPTCY.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM WARD, Wolverhampton, Ironmonger, February 15, March 8: solicitors, Mr. Thorne, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

BORLAL, TALEB, late of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, and of Mogadore and Ribat, Africa, merchant, February 5, March 11: solicitor, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.

BOWLES, RICHARD, late of Langley-place, Commercial-road, and Betsoph-lane, City, confectioner, February 8, March 8: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street, City.

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, Marton, Lincolnshire, miller, February 16, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Stamp, Hull.

CHOW, THOMAS and JOHN, Little Moorfields, livery-stable keepers, February 7, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Kedell and Smith, Lime-street, City.

COHEN, ABRAHAM, Houndsditch, wholesale clothier, February 8, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Aldermanbury, City.

GREENWOOD, JOSEPH and BENJAMIN, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners, February 18, March 11: Messrs. Wavell, Philbrick, and Foster, Halifax.

POWELL, WILLIAM JOHN, and HIND, CHARLES, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, linen drapers, February 5, March 12: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street, City.

SMITH, GEORGE, Manchester, hatter, February 11, March 4: solicitor, Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

### DIVIDENDS.

S. Leon, Rathbone-place, tailor, second div. of 2½d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—P. P. Good, Clapton, insurance brokers, seventh div. of 4-8ths of a 1d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—D. F. Kennett, Oxford-street, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Tuesday—W. Bloxham, Abingdon-lane, bill broker, third div. of 1s. 19-20d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—W. Mashman, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, carpenter, first div. of 2s. 3d., in aid of the first div. of 2s. 4d., on new profits; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—T. Dalton, Coventry, silk dyer, third div. of 1½d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham, any Thursday—C. Edmonstone, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper manufacturer, further div. of 5½d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, any Tuesday—W. W. Evans, Ludlow, Shropshire, butcher, first div. of 10½d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday.

### Tuesday, Feb. 1.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Oct. 8. RICHARD HUNT, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosier.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

BETTERIDGE, JAMES, Wallington, Oxfordshire, tea dealer, February 11 and March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary Axe.

MASON, JOSEPH FREDERICK, Dover, Kent, draper, February 15 and March 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

SUMNER, MILLS, Liverpool, brewer, February 14 and March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, Liverpool, block manufacturer, February 14 and March 7: solicitor, Mr. Roby, Liverpool.

LAWDALE, JOHN, Liverpool, laceman, February 14 and March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Atkinson, Hull and Beverley; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MORRIS, DAVID, Paisley, hatter, February 4 and 24.

M'INTYRE, DUNCAN, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant, Feb. 7 and 28.

SPRIS, JAMES, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, currier, February 4 and 25.

GUTHRIE, DAVID, Glasgow, victualler and potato dealer, Feb. 7 and 28.

AITKEN and GILLESPIE, Glasgow, grocers, February 7 and 28.

#### DIVIDENDS.

William Abram Cogar, Newgate-street, City, and Quadrant, boot and shoemaker, second div. of 1s. 8d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—George Ball, Fenchurch-street, City, wine merchant, first div. of 5½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Samuel Wilks, Birmingham, clock dial maker, first div. of 1s. 0½d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—John Burnley, Batley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, first dividend of 1s. 6d., February 4th, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—David Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, first div. of 1s., February 5, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Thomas Young, Hartlepool, Durham, grocer, first div. of 2s. 4d., February 5, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—George Howell, jun., Carlisle, painter, first div. of 1s. 10d., February 5, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Richard Hensell Bell and Errington Bell, South Shields, Durham, paper manufacturers, first div. of 1s. 9d., February 5, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Errington Bell, South Shields, paper manufacturer, first div. of 9d. on new profits, and second div. of 2s. 4d., February 5, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## Markets.

### MARK-LANE, MONDAY, January 31st.

We had a good supply of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, generally of very middling quality, and the sale proceeded slowly at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, upon last Monday's prices. The arrivals of Foreign being large, buyers held off, and the transactions very limited, but where sales were made a similar abatement in price was submitted to. Flour excessively dull, and prices 6d. to 1s. per barrel and sack cheaper. With Barley we were largely supplied, both by sea and by railway, and prices were 1s. lower than on Monday last. Beans and Peas the turn cheaper. The arrivals of Oats from abroad, and from our

own coast and by railway, having increased considerably, sellers could not do business unless at 6d. to 1s. per quarter less money than on Monday last. Cloverseeds very dull sale and declining. Linseed Cakes unaltered. The current prices are under.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—The sales to-day amount to 7,000 bales, including 1,000 taken for export, and 2,500 on speculation. The sales comprise about 6,000 American; 100 Persian and Maraham, at 6½d. to 7½d.; 300 Egyptian, 6d. to 10d.; 600 Surat, 6½d. to 4½d. The market closed with animation, and compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds of American and Surat have advanced ½d. per lb. Other sorts less affected.

MANCHESTER, February 1.—There has been a considerably improved demand for yarn and 20's water, and almost all counts of mule twist range a farthing per lb. higher. One cause of increased business is in the improved advices from India, but the demand is very general, embracing the home trades, and exports to India, China, the Mediterranean, and even to some extent to Germany. For 40's, 50's, and 60's mule there is much inquiry, and these counts are very scarce. In cloth there is also a considerable improvement, India qualities being quoted 1½d. per piece higher. The demand in cloth takes a wider range than of late. Business closes with prices very firm, and some houses have asked ½d. per lb. advance for scarce yarns. The cause of the advance is no doubt the rise in cotton at Liverpool, based on the American advices to hand on Sunday; this rise having brought many orders for yarn and cloth upon the market, which would otherwise have been kept back for the present.

### COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has been very steady, and last week's prices have been supported, with a full amount of business done, good working descriptions being most in demand; 850 hhds. of West India sold, including the public sale of Barbadoes, which sold from 36s. to 40s. 6d. 5,000 bags of Mauritius were offered, and the bulk sold at and after the sale, 33s. 6d. to 36s. 6d., a part 36s. 6d. to 46s. 5,500 bags Bengal were offered, about 3,500 sold, the remainder bought in. Benares, 36s. 6d. to 39s.; grainy, 36s. 6d. to 40s.; brown, 28s. 2,000 bags Madras also sold in public sale, 28s. to 34s. 6d. The refined market continues steady; grocery lumps, 45s. to 47s.

COFFEE.—170 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and chiefly bought in, 51s. to 60s. 700 bags of native Ceylon sold by private contract, at 47s. 120 bales and 400 half bales of Mocha, were chiefly bought in, 72s. to 75s.

SPICES.—100 bags pimento were offered and bought in at 6½d., which was a high price. 180 bags white pepper sold 7½d. to 8d.

COTTON.—400 bales sold at full prices, and the article appears to have great confidence.

INDIGO remains steady. 14,800 chests declared for the quarterly next Tuesday, the 8th inst.

## Advertisements.

### NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

ALL the best NEW WORKS may be had in succession from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, by every Subscriber of One Guinea per annum, and by all First-class Country Subscribers of Two Guineas and upwards. Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street.

### EXTRAORDINARY SALE

OF GENERAL MOURNING.—Continued for 10 Days.—COCKE'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—The Remainder of this Important Stock of Silks, Mantles, Millinery, Muslins, Bareges, and Made-up Skirts in every fabric, is now offered.

The Lease having been sold to Messrs. Sowerby and Drayson, only a limited period is allowed for the disposal of the Stock, therefore the whole must be cleared out at prices irrespective of value.

Every article marked in plain figures. Open at Ten; Close at Six.

H. COOK and CO., 346, REGENT-STREET.

### COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.

COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to HER MAJESTY, by appointment, beg to announce the present lowest cash price, viz., 25s. per ton for the best coals, to which quality their trade is exclusively confined; coke, 12s. per chaldron.—Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico.

### PATENT HARMONIUM.

### WILLIAM SPRAGUE,

7, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON, Agent and Manufacturer for the Patent. In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oak Cases, from Sixteen Guineas to Fifty Guineas each. Lists on application, or free by post.

"THE PATENT HARMONIUM.—This beautiful instrument, manufactured by W. Sprague, of Finsbury, deserves to be universally known. We have recently had the opportunity of testing its capabilities, and can assert, without fear of contradiction, that, for purity, sweetness, and fulness of tone, as well as for ease in fingering, it stands unrivalled. Our friends throughout the kingdom who are interested in the advancement of devotional music, will do well to give it a trial. A moderate-sized Harmonium would serve to lead the praises of a tolerably large congregation, and could not fail to give general satisfaction. It is also equally adapted for the execution of the most rapid passages. The instrument occupies but a small space, is exceedingly portable, and, for elegance of appearance, would grace any drawing-room in the land."—*Vide the Wesleyan Times, January 29th, 1852.*

### THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

Newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a Walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant; they answer every purpose on the race-course, at the Opera-houses, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles; they are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting; to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. TELESCOPES.—A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 2½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope, weighing only 3 ounces, can be seen a person's countenance 2½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and racecourse glasses, with wonderful powers (an object can be clearly seen from 14 to 16 miles); and stereoscopes. Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented invaluable preserving spectacle lenses, with pantoscopic frames to see over at a distance while reading, writing, &c.; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision, every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight becomes bright and brilliant, is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. The Invisible, Organic Vibrator, and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness.

9, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

### WHITE'S SACCHARIZED HYDRATE

OF MAGNESIA.—The public attention is called to this elegant preparation of Magnesia. The manufacturer has the pleasure of having received from a number of the medical profession a strong testimony of its usefulness for children and delicate persons. In those gastric affections of children at the period of dentition it has proved particularly useful. Being free from all the unpleasant flavour of the other preparations of Magnesia, children will take it with pleasure. It will be found the best antacid in Heartburn, and also a mild aperient.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. each, by Savary and Moore, 142, New Bond-street; P. Squire, 277, Oxford-street; J. Bell and Co., 338, Oxford-street; and George Coleby, 93, Cheapside.

### OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

### GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1835, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly into the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

### NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all Humours, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the Digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the Acrid, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulency; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general debility, painful, suppressed, or excessive menses, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

### GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

### SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

It has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, swollen glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an impure state of the blood as the "Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, sweet, and irritable stomachs, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of rheumatism and gout. Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all tendencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most beneficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of morbid matter, the stomach of bile, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the insensible perspiration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poisonous humours of the blood are eliminated from the body.

In the winter, it gives tone and vitality to the whole system, restoring warmth to cold feet and cold hands; causing the blood to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts most blandly on the nervous system, to allay irritation, cramps, spasms, &c.

### GREAT AMERICAN WAREHOUSE,

373, STRAND, LONDON.

### POMEROY, ANDREWS and Co., PROPRIETORS

Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Imperial Quarts, 7s. 6d. Mammoth, holding two Quarts, 11s. Six Mammoths sent free to any part of the kingdom for 60s. By this reduction in Small Quarts and Mammoths, there is an immense gain to the purchaser.

### PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE.

And Instant Relief and a Rapid Cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

### DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

#### CURE OF COLD.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

"Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success."

(Signed)

CYRIL CURTEIS."

#### ANOTHER CURE OF FOUR YEARS' ASTHMA.

"February 28th, 1852. "Matilda Shaw, of Harrington, has been severely afflicted with Asthma for four years, so that she could only lie in one position in bed; after taking three boxes of Dr. Locock's Wafers she is so far cured as to be able to lie in any posture without pain or inconvenience, and can walk any reasonable pace or distance, and carry a load into the bargain. Her testimony is, that for the relief and cure of Asthma the Wafers are invaluable."

"Witness, Mr. E. Squire, bookseller, Louth."

From the Author of the "NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND SIKH WAR."

"June 25, 1851."

"Sir,—I had long suffered from a deep-seated cough, when Providence placed in my way a box of your Pulmonic Wafers. I experienced instantaneous relief, and have such a high estimate of their efficacy that I firmly believe they would effect the cure of the most consumptive person. You may make any use you please of this letter."

(Signed)

EDWARD JOSEPH THACKWELL."

Lieut. 3rd Light Dragoons, Union Club, London."

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every Agent throughout the kingdom.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as, in a few hours, they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

#### ALSO, DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

A mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

#### ALSO, DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS.

The best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.

All Pills under similar Names are Counterfeit.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.



ALL POLICIES INDISPENSABLE AND PAYABLE TO HOLDER WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER DEATH, AND FREE OF POLICY STAMP TO THE ASSURED. AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ECONOMICAL SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

## HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

15 and 16, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THEIR FAMILIES.

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Charles Hulce, Esq.  
Richard Griffiths Welford, Esq.  
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Francis Davenport Bullock Webster, Esq., 49, New Bond-street.  
Richard Griffiths Welford, Esq., 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.  
Thomas Pocock, Esq., Southwark Bridge-road.  
Peter Paterson, Esq., Leyton, Essex.  
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### DISTINCTIVE AND PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. Every Policy is absolutely indisputable, the state of health, age, and interest, being admitted on the Policy.
2. A Lower Scale of Premiums than any other Office.
3. Policies transferable by Indorsement.
4. Policies paid within Fourteen Days after Proof of Death.
5. No charge for Policy Stamp.
6. Persons recently assured in other Offices may obtain indisputable Policies from this Company at more moderate rates of premiums.
7. Medical Referees in all cases paid by the Company.

RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.

### THE LOW PREMIUM AND THE BONUS OR PROFIT TABLE.

ANNUAL PREMIUM for the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, for an Indisputable Assurance of £100, payable to the Holder Fourteen Days after Death.

Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.		Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.	
	Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.		Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.
21	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	32	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 11 8	1 17 11	33	2 1 9	2 9 3
26	1 14 10	2 1 4	34	2 2 11	2 10 7
27	1 15 9	2 2 3	35	2 4 2	2 12 1
28	1 16 7	2 3 3	36	2 5 6	2 13 8
29	1 17 7	2 4 4	37	2 13 5	3 3 1
30	1 18 6	2 5 5	38	3 4 1	3 15 10
31	1 19 7	2 6 8	39	3 18 8	4 12 11
	2 0 7	2 7 11	40	6 5 8	7 4 11

### THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.

FOR WHICH HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN GRANTED.

PLAIN, from 12s. to 25s. ORNAMENTED, from 31s. 6d. to 6 guineas.

Prospectuses, with Drawings and Report, forwarded free.

STANDS FOR STOVES, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. EACH.

**CAUTION!**—An Injunction having been granted by the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of "NASH v. CARMAN," restraining the Defendant from making or selling any colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's Stove or Fuel, the Public is respectfully informed, that the original "Joyce's Patent Stove without a Flue, and the Prepared Fuel," can only be obtained from SWAN NASH, or his authorized Agents. Every genuine Stove has the Name and Address of the Proprietor on a brass plate, "SWAN NASH, No. 253, Oxford-street."

#### JOYCE'S PATENT,

For warming Halls, Passages, Greenhouses, Water Closets, Shops, Storerooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth.

#### PATENT PREPARED FUEL

For the Stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel: only genuine with the Proprietor's Name and Seal on the Seal.

S. NASH, 253, OXFORD-STREET, and 119, NEWGATE-STREET.

### ELECTRO PLATING UPON ARGENTINE SILVER.

ARGENTINE SILVER was introduced to the Public about ten years since, and very truly described as the best imitation of silver ever discovered. Large quantities have been sold, but after a few months wear it has invariably disappointed the purchasers. GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, SILVERSMITH, 252, REGENT-STREET, therefore uses the Argentine Silver ONLY AS A BODY, OR FOUNDATION, which, when plated by the electro process, produces articles both of utility and ornament, that cannot be surpassed even by sterling silver itself. The stock is unrivalled for quality, elegance, and variety, including every requisite for the table or sideboard, and a magnificent display of EPERGNEs, CANDELABRA, and FLOWER VASES. SILVER PLATE in great variety. SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. 2d per oz.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing upwards of 1,000 estimates and sketches, sent post free.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH invites the public generally, but especially parties contemplating the purchase of a Time Keeper, to inspect his stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES; it consists of upwards of 500 WATCHES OF FIRST RATE CHARACTER, including a very fine and modern Duplex Minute Repeater, by Barwise, and a few other second-hand Watches, by esteemed makers. GOLD WATCHES, horizontal construction, with full complement of jewels, and maintaining power, from 4 guineas to 10 guineas; with lever escapements, from 6 to 20 guineas. SILVER WATCHES from 2 guineas each. A Two Years' Guarantee, signed by the Proprietor, given with every Watch sold.

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.—A magnificent and very extensive stock of solid Gold Chains (charged weight and fashion), also Jewellery of every kind in the most modern style—pure quality, and best workmanship. Illustrated Catalogues of Watches and Jewellery sent post free. Every description of Plate and Jewels taken in exchange.

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### WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

SAVE 50 PER CENT. by PURCHASING YOUR WATCHES

DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER at the WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE.

Warranted Gold Watches, extra Jewelled, with all the recent improvements. £3 15 0 each.  
The same movements in Silver Cases ..... 2 0 0  
Handsome Morocco Cases for same ..... 0 2 0  
Every other description of Watch in the same proportion. Sent free to any part of the Kingdom upon receipt of 1s. extra.

Duplex and other Watches practically repaired and put in order at trade prices,

AT

### DANIEL ELLIOTT HEDGER'S,

WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTORY,

27, CITY-ROAD (NEAR FINSBURY-SQUARE), LONDON.

Emigrants supplied with Watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, Captains, and the Trade supplied, in any quantities, on very favourable terms.

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By virtue of the authority to me given, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Corsten, of Haarlem, Holland, and 8, Grand-hall, Hungerford-market, to be Florist in Ordinary to her Majesty.

He is to have and enjoy all the rights, Privileges, and Advantages to the said place belonging during my will and pleasure, and for the same this shall be sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1838, in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

H. SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Mr. Henry Corsten, you are hereby appointed Florist to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Given under my hand and seal, at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1840.

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